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French Woman Serves On UN Slavery Committee

Journal and Guide

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Guide 3-11-50

Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — Senator Jane Vialle, Negro woman journalist who represents one million Africans of Ubangi-Shari (French Equatorial Africa) in the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Parliament, is now in New York as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Born in the Congo, Mme. Vialle was educated in Paris and has lived both in France and French Equatorial Africa. Before the war she was a staff writer of the Opera Mundi News Agency. She joined the underground Resistance movement in Marseille in 1940, was arrested in 1943 when the Germans occupied the city, and spent the next year in concentration camp and prison. She holds the Medal of the Resistance.

After Liberation, she joined the staff of the liberal daily Combat and covered the Constituent Assembly. She followed closely the debates on the reorganization of the French colonies into the French Union "based upon equality of rights and duties without distinction of race or creed."

TOURS AFRICA

Mme. Vialle entered politics in 1945, making a 9,000-mile speaking tour through Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. Her speeches on the educational and economic needs of the African people made such an impression that the next year she was elected to the Council of the Republic as one of the two representatives of Ubangi-Shari. She was reelected in 1948 and is one of seventeen women in the 320-member Council.

Senator Vialle is a member of the Education and Overseas Territories Committees of the Council. Because she is convinced that women must play a great part in overcoming illiteracy and poverty in the underdeveloped countries, she founded the Association des Femmes de l'Union Francaise, which finances the training in France of young girls from the Overseas Territories who wish to serve their people as teachers nurses or social workers. In the African town of Bangui she sponsored a cooperative that is building brick and concrete houses to replace the primitive mud huts in which the members now live.

The U. N. committee of experts on which Senator Vialle is now serving was appointed to study slavery in all its forms, including forced labor, peonage and survivals of pure slavery. Its other members are Professor Poblete Troncoso, of Chile, Bruno Lasker, of the United States, and C. W. W. Greenidge, of the United Kingdom.

Efforts are being made to bring Mme. Vialle to Norfolk to speak

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Slavery Survey All Over World Started in U. N.

Herald-Tribune

Four Experts Divide Globe for Eight-Month Inquiry; Will Report in November

Tri. 3-24-50

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, March 23.—A world survey of slavery—expected to show that millions of the world's citizens still live in various forms of bondage, even aside from forced labor practices—was formally begun by a special United Nations committee today.

New York NY

The survey asked data from all fifty-nine member governments as well as a list of twenty-four non-member governments which regularly receive U. N. mail. It also provided inquiries to the International Labor Organization, forty-six major non-governmental organizations; seventy-nine research institutions and national groups, and a private list of more than a hundred individual experts.

Questionnaires were made public by a special committee of four experts, under authority of the U. N. Economic and Social Council, as it wound up its first session which had started last Lincoln's Birthday. While the Council excluded forced labor from the committee's scope, the query addressed to I. L. O. on effect of slave conditions on free labor indicated the kind of practices the experts expect to document:

Slavery Defined

1. Slavery — in the sense of a 1926 League of Nations convention accepted by forty-one nations, namely, "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised." This was held to persist in many areas of "the Islamic world," despite government efforts, "including areas where slavery is part of the established economy and areas where the enforcement of such measures presents special difficulties."

2. Serfdom — "compulsory and hereditary attachment to land, accompanied by obligations to render service to the landlord"—in some areas of the Americas and South Asia, sometime in new forms or the guise of contractual relations.

3. Exploitation of children under a form of adoption, pledging of third persons as security for debt, and involuntary servitude through employment or training contracts, "mainly in east and southeast Asia and Africa," again despite government efforts.

4. Bondage for debts — "sometimes involving the permanent subjection not only of the debtor but also of his family and heirs to the creditor" — held to be "widely prevalent among both rural and urban populations . . . notably in the Americas and in South Asia."

Experts and Their Areas

The committee decided to meet again here next November to sift the replies. Meantime, each member was assigned to study a specific region. Moises Poblete Troncoso, of Chile, the chairman, will study the Americas. Charles W. W. Greenidge, of Great Britain, will study Western Asia, the Near and Middle East, Northeast Africa and Europe. Mrs. Jane Vialle, of France, will study the rest of Africa. Bruno Lasker, of the United States, will study East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

At a final press conference, it was brought out that the Chinese Communist government, among others, is not on the U. N.'s present mailing list. But Mr. Lasker noted there were alternative methods of obtaining data on conditions there, including a list of individual social scientists in mainland China and other experts who have recently come out of the country.

Aim of the work is to devise some means of eliminating slavery. The committee said its preliminary study had convinced it that legal measures alone would not suffice, and that improvement of economic and social conditions which now foster servitude would have to be a "determining factor." The group suggested that U. N.'s technical assistance for underdeveloped countries should give "priority to improving the social conditions of the people of those countries."

UN Receives Report On Economic Discrimination

Daily World

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BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP)—A report by a large world trade union group, which has advocated in the past economic equality for the darker races, has been forwarded to the Economic and Social Council of the UN. The report described in great detail the main forms of discrimination against workers with respect to employment wages, social legislation, recruiting and forced labor, and trade union rights. Even the status of the American Negro with respect to restricted economic opportunities and the efforts of some state agencies established to combat economic discrimination receive attention in the union report.

Date 3-3-50

Discrimination against workers as regards employment was termed "one of the chief and most pitiless forms of discrimination both in extent and consequence. Further, it was revealed that in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, million of workers, on account of their racial origin, "are restricted to the least skilled, hardest and lowest paid worker; they serve as miners manual workers, agricultural, laborers, dockers; in the iron and steel industries and chemical companies they are employed at the furnaces, for handling and in the forges; they have no chance of obtaining vocational training; they are systematically exclulel from positions of leadership and responsibility."

Atlanta Ga.

It was stated that in the Belgian Congo, recruiting for administrative posts it is restricted to Europeans, under the Decree of July 1, 1947, on the recruiting staff for the Colonial administration. There are no native doctors.

According to the report, in French West Africa there are only 37,000 technicians and skilled workers in a total population of 15,996,000 Technical training is provided only in railway and the arsenal.

51 1950

Toys Speak Language of Small Diplomacy

Christian Science Monitor

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United Nations

Toys are toys in any language and therefore have a place at the United Nations International School at Lake Success, a school for children of Secretariat members and for children of the staff of special delegations to the UN. Several of the "young fry" are shown here at play.

1-11-50

School Week Seems Too Short To World-Conscious Children

By Mary Kelly

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Christian Science Monitor Boston Mass

Wed 1-11-50

Lake Success

She was a small internationalist from overseas. She wore American ski pants and a pointed elf hood.

Speaking perfect English, she said, "I don't like Saturdays and Sundays."

What she meant was that, if they would only extend the five-day school week, she and her 40 companions—youngest members of the official families out here—could attend United Nations International School seven days a week.

Her enthusiasm about education is the rule rather than the exception, according to those who conduct International School.

Coeducational and bilingual (basic languages being English and French), the school is the enlargement of the nursery school which undertook pioneer work for two years at the United Nations with such satisfying results.

It offers a list of activities for two score lively world-minded youngsters, aged 4 to 7. For many of them a winter school day is all too short.

About four o'clock, the other afternoon, a reporter called at the friendly, rambling old house with its white picket fence. Some of the children were making the most of the play terrace and inviting wide yard, all within a short distance of the main stop at UN headquarters. Miss Mary Jane Reid, director of the school, had explained that even at this late hour some of the enthusiastic enrollees would still be seeable.

Sharing Stressed

They were. A number of them having outdoor fun under free supervision. Others inside were absorbed in the use of last-minute daylight on creative canvas; several were busy at extra-curricular reading; one small slim face half hidden behind a tall pencil bent over challenging alphabetical characters. There was no signs of a rush for the coat room.

The general scene was probably much the same as is found in other kindergartens and primary classes throughout the country. This similarity the visitor would probably detect also in the purpose, philosophy, and ideals of this school. Most modern schoolrooms for big and little students stress the importance of group living today; of respect for the individual and appreciation of the rights and accomplishments of others; of sharing.

International School, however, by its very composition and physical location, might be viewed as coming nearer than all others to the heart of world cooperation.

Convinced that the "broad outlook" begins at four or earlier, the curriculum designers here have laid special stress on the social sciences. In a word the emphasis is on observing the ways of other people without prejudice, yet without being expected to adopt these ways as one's own.

Interest in Christmas

Santa Claus stickers on the windowpanes, for example, brought the comment that while there is no effort of course to convert the youth of all nations to jolly Saint Nick, there can be and is the keenest interest in discovering how a large section of people celebrate what they consider to be the greatest festival of all time—Christmas.

However, the Christian celebration is linked to winter festivals in a way that makes it more meaningful to all. During the month of December there have been various special programs typical of individual countries, including Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Mexico. Jan. 6 is the date set for the Festival of the Three Kings as celebrated in several lands.

On intergroup friendliness, Miss Reid had this story to tell:

A small brown boy at the school was painting a likeness of his father. It attracted the attention of a little boy with black skin who stood by with deep interest. Presently a white boy was found wistfully eyeing the two others.

"I wish my father had a brown skin so I could paint like that," he said.

The financial status of International School is not always clearly understood. A representative of the Department of Public Information at UN explained that the school is a cooperative venture independently financed by parents and its other friends. As cost of maintenance is necessarily higher than it would be for a national school of similar status, because of bilingual teaching and the need for an international staff, there is need for additional support. This is partly because of a plan for expansion which will eventually provide for the years from nursery level to college, a plan which will necessitate outside help.

The school has been granted a provisional charter of incorporation by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. It seeks to provide for children of members of the secretariats, special agencies and staff of the national delegations to the United Nations, successful preparation for life in any country.

It has four full-time teachers and one assistant. Its policies are decided upon by a board of directors, 17 persons of as many nationalities, although the proposals coming from parent meetings, too, exert influence.

Objectives of United Nations international school as stated on its leaflet are:

"The harmonious development of the child in relation to his age and environment, to his national cultural characteristics, as well as to the wider community of the world.

"A program in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations, that is, one making no distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and one laying the foundations of a truly international education selecting the best from the different school systems of the world.

"The intelligent and comprehensive adjustment of the child to American life in which he will take part for a number of years.

"Instruction of a kind that the child may, with a minimum of difficulty and loss of time, transfer to a school in his own country."

51 1950

Mrs. Roosevelt Opposes Ouster Of U.N. Reds as Tending to War

Other Delegates Also Attack Hoover Plan as Czechs Say They'll Stay In and Urge Big 5 Peace Pact

Herald Tribune

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, April 28.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told reporters here today that former President Herbert Hoover's proposal for reorganizing the United Nations to exclude Communist countries was "an action somewhat marching toward war, rather than keeping the world together."

At the same time, Communist Czechoslovakia circulated to all U. N. permanent organs, including the Security Council, a proposal for a Big Five "peace" pact. Despite the current Cominform boycott of U. N. work over the presence of Chinese Nationalists Dr. Vladimir Houdek, Czechoslovak delegate, told reporters: "We didn't quit the U. N., and we are not going to quit the U. N."

Mr. Hoover's proposal was generally opposed by available U. N. delegates here. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, president of the General Assembly, issued a statement that the remedy for great-power difficulties was to strengthen—not split the U. N., as the only existing "bridge." Asserting there was room inside U. N. for regional security associations, General Romulo said: "The world stands in need today of unity, not uniformity."

There was no formal comment from the American U. N. delegation, but Mrs. Roosevelt, who is both American member and chairman of the U. N. Human Rights Commission, told reporters she feared such statements as Mr. Hoover's might breed war and so seemed "a little odd considering the fact that he is a Quaker."

"If you keep the world together you have at least a chance to talk and do things," Mrs. Roosevelt said. In the U. N., she observed, nations still had "certain obligations" which they accept. The U. N. was a means for "working together and growing in mutual understanding."

"I have learned a great deal from the Russians." she added. "The Russians have done for us a very valuable thing. In attacking us, they've always obliged us to examine ourselves and try to hold up the very highest standards of democracy, which I think is the way in which we will win the battle for democracy."

Herald Tribune

There was concern in a number of delegations over the worsening situation reflected by such proposals as Mr. Hoover's, even though it was stressed that the former President was no longer an official spokesman. Earlier in the week, President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, of Chile, had called similarly for a "democratic international," unless Soviet policies were reversed by the time of this fall's General Assembly.

Sat. 4-29-50

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New York

In Secretariat quarters, it was feared such proposals would divide the world into three armed camps, resting on a risky balance of power. In this view, a non-Communist U.N. would find itself shortly facing a Communist federation, and withdrawal from U. N. of would-be neutrals such as India. There was another view, however, that the Hoover statement was part of a world propaganda battle in the cold war.

The new Czechoslovak note, submitted to Acting Secretary General Byron Price, was based on a Feb. 22 resolution of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, sent earlier this week to Great Britain and the United States. It was understood similar proposals had been adopted by the Supreme Soviet and the Polish Parliament.

The six-point Czechoslovak program demanded (1) "imperialist production of arms should cease"; (2) production and use of atomic weapons should halt; (3) wars in Viet Nam, Malaya and elsewhere should cease; (4) revival of Nazism and building of a war base in West Germany must stop; (5) persecution of "fighters for peace" should end; (6) a great power peace pact should be concluded "within the framework of the U. N. organization."

The Czechoslovak statement charged policies of aggression and expansion were being followed by "the imperialist powers today, under the leadership of the United States and Great Britain . . . aided and abetted by the Vatican, the Right Wing Socialists, and the treacherous Tito clique."

In a press conference, filmed at Czechoslovak request, Dr. Houdek was asked if it wouldn't be simpler to work for peace by ending the boycott of the U. N., but he insisted that ouster of the Chinese Nationalists was "a basic fundamental question" before return of the Communists. He explained Czechoslovak withdrawal from such agencies as the World Health Organization by saying they hadn't fulfilled their aim and by citing a dollar shortage.

In a joint press conference yesterday afternoon the American Association for the United Nations and the United World Federalists attacked former President Herbert Hoover's proposal of a non-Communist association of nations.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the A. A. U. N. of 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, said, "We do not believe that the peace can be maintained by converting the United Nations into a club of like-minded members." He said that his association feared the "polarization of the U. N. into Russian and American groups."

On behalf of the U. W. F. Alan Cranston, president, described Mr. Hoover's suggestion as "dangerously enticing . . . For the U. S. or the U. S. S. R., however, to destroy this impartial tribunal would be to outlaw peace when we must instead outlaw war."

Messrs. Eichelberger and Cranston agreed that a "third force" of nations, neither pro-Soviet or pro-American, should be developed in the U. N. to serve as a mediating group in the present cold war.

White House Cool to Hoover Ideas for U. N.

Herald Tribune

State Dept.'s Reaction on Red Ban Similar; Dulles Against Charter Change

Sat. 4-29-50

By Homer Bigart

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The White House and the State Department reacted with coolness today toward the proposal of former President Herbert Hoover that the United Nations be reorganized to exclude Soviet Russia and its satellites.

New York

One of the Administration's basic tenets in its foreign policy is that the United Nations in its present universal membership must be maintained and strengthened.

The State Department avoided direct criticism of Mr. Hoover's speech, made in New York last night before 1,700 newspaper publishers and their guests, and it was left to John Foster Dulles and John Sherman Cooper, the two Republican consultants of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, to take issue with the Hoover proposals.

The White House revealed that President Truman telephoned Mr. Hoover immediately after his speech last night to congratulate him on his call for "mobilization of the moral forces of the world." But Mr. Truman avoided comment on the major point raised by the former President.

Truman Phones Hoover

Charles G. Ross, the President's press secretary, said Mr. Truman listened to the speech on the radio, then put in a call to the dinner hall that summoned Mr. Hoover from the dais.

"He said he was glad to see Mr. Hoover making a call for mobilization of the moral forces of the world, something he (Mr. Truman) had been promoting for a good while," said Mr. Ross.

When asked whether Mr. Trumum would indorse Mr. Hoover's ban on Communist nations in the U. N., Mr. Ross first replied, "No comment." Then, when reminded that President Truman had repeatedly urged support of the U. N. as now constituted he said: "The President did not go into that part of Mr. Hoover's speech at all."

The State Department at first declined to comment, and questioners were referred to a speech Secretary Acheson made here Saturday night in which he said that "this hour of danger" is no time to meddle with the "good machinery" of the U. N.

Later, Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson, in charge of U. N. affairs, said he did not want to take direct issue with Mr. Hoover but observed that it was the present policy of the United States to do everything possible to strengthen the U. N. and encourage all other nations to participate fully.

Dulles Gives Views

Mr. Dulles sent Mr. Hoover a telegram congratulating the former President on a "magnificent speech." But after praising Mr. Hoover's call for "a spiritual fellowship of those who share a dynamic and righteous faith," Mr. Dulles pointed out that this was possible under the present U. N. Charter and that anyhow he doubted whether it were "practical to make the United Nations into such an organization."

Former Senator Cooper told a luncheon of the Overseas Writers that reorganization of the U. N. without Communist member nations would increase world political tensions and "freeze the positions of the two worlds.' He said it would also be a rejection of former United States policy statments urging continued co-operation with all nations in pursuit of peace.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he regarded as "inevitable" the exclusion of Communist nations from the U. N.

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, another member of the committee, said the present stalemate at the U. N. should cause Congress to give "profound and immediate" consideration to the Hoover proposal.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said he had long been in favor of a determined effort to revise the U. N. Charter.

Trygve Lie's Comment

LONDON, April 28 (UP).—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, said today that if Russia and her satellites were excluded from the U. N., as former President Hoover proposes, there would no longer be any world organization.

Mr. Lie, who arrived last night from the United States, said he had not read the ex-President's speech at a dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York. Told of it, he said: 'If Eastern Europe were excluded from the U. N. there would no longer be one world organization. It (the U. N.) would no longer be what it was meant to be."

Mr. Lie admitted he was disappointed that the U. N. was not working well.

"The present situation is more tense than in previous years," he commented. "The U. N. machinery is not in order. It is working, but it is not functioning normally."

Mr. Lie is here on his annual visit to Europe. He said he had not decided whether to go to Moscow, but would decide next week when he is in Paris. He conferred with Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Office officials today, discussing general problems.

Named to F. A. O. Delegation

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—President Truman today named Knox T. Huthinson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as a member of the United States delegation to the meeting of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization at Rome May 8.

Ask Continued U. S: Aid To UN Children's Fund

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Daily Worker

NEW YORK — Continued United States support for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was urged this week by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Associaton for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), a sponsor of the bi-partisan bill (S. 3429, now introduced as Title 5 of the Foreign Assistance Bill) to extend U. S participation in the international fund through June 30, 1951, Mr. Wilkins placed the NAACP on record in support of the bill.

"The types of programs assisted by the hildren's Fund," Mr. Wilkins wrote, "are important not only because they help large numbers of children now but because they . can be easily understood by the peoples in under-developed areas . . . Its value in giving these peoples a psychological uplift will certainly be equal to its value in giving tangible assistance to their children."

Dulles Urges An Up-to-Date Charter for U.N.

Herald-Tribune

4-28-50

Says Provisions Written in 1945 Are Behind Times; Would Not Exclude Reds

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, said tonight the time has come to begin work on possible revisions of the United Nations charter. He said the charter and the U. N. membership are "dated 1945."

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4-28-50

"That is only five years ago," Mr. Dulles said, "but it is five years during which much has happened. Many new national forces have emerged. An atomic age has dawned. As the world has not stood still, so the United Nations should not stand still. It is time to start planning a general conference to review the charter."

Mr. Dulles spoke to the American Society of International Law.

While he called in effect for modernization of the charter, it was understood he did not have in mind any effort to force the Russians out of the U. N. Those familiar with his views say he believes the U. N. should continue as a "universal organization" and if some new non-Communist agency is needed it should be set up separately.

In New York tonight former President Herbert Hoover called for a reorganization of the U. N. without the Communist states as members. This does not correspond with Mr. Dulles' views as they are known here. Nor is it in line with State Department policy, which favors keeping the Russians as U. N. members on the ground that the United Nations offers one place where conflict of ideas and policies can be threshed out openly.

Mr. Dulles, in his speech, struck hard at the Kremlin, saying "there is loose in the world a great terror—the black plague of Soviet communism."

"It is an aggressive force," he said, "operating ruthlessly in accordance with a carefully prepared and superbly implemented program which, in a single generation, has brought a small Communist group into control of over one-third of the world's population."

He said the United States is confronted with a need for action "that dramatizes the capacity of the free world to defend itself and to enlarge itself." He appealed for unity of policy in the free world and said the American people have already shown "that they do not want to be divisive to a degree that will increase the danger."

Vice-Chairman Of "UN Day" Council

Journal and Guide Date 5-6-50

Norfolk, Va.

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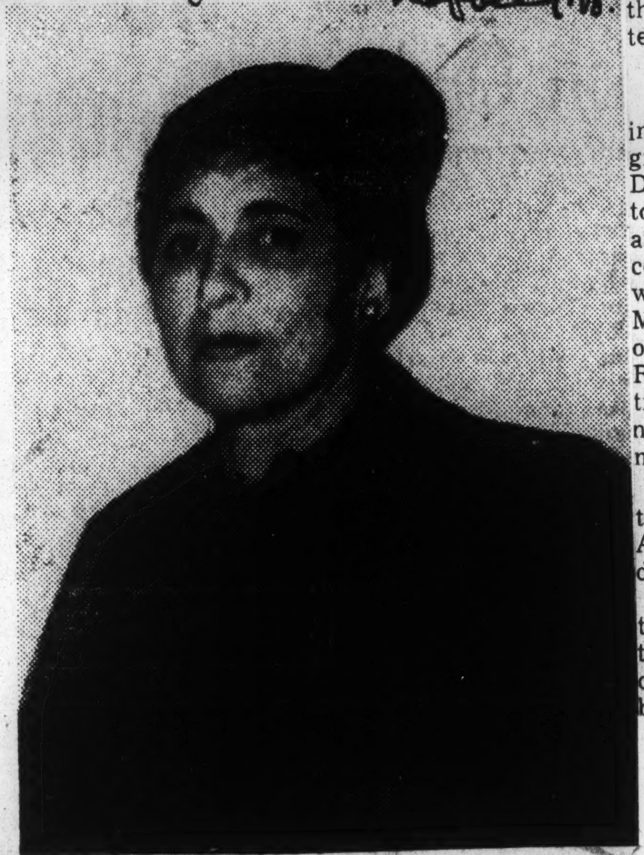

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, has been appointed vice-chairman of the National Citizens Committee for "United Nations Day of 1950," Oct. 24.

Interpreting The News—

Lie Is Getting Headlines While Myrdal Talks Peace

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Trygve Lie is getting the headlines, but there is another United Nations missionary in Moscow now who has been receiving considerable Russian attention, too.

He is Gunnar Myrdal, secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which is seeking ways and means of breaking down the iron curtain insofar as it applies to trade between eastern and western Europe.

Date 5-3-50

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The two Scandinavians—Lie is a Norwegian and Myrdal a Swede—have the common objective of easing tensions in the cold war. But whereas Lie works in the political field where compromise seems almost impossible, Myrdal is dealing with concrete matters involving mutual benefits.

Europe's expanding industry needs eastern outlets where income can be obtained to offset expected reductions in American aid when the Marshall Plan ends.

The Soviet bloc needs machinery and other things if its industrial objectives are to be attained.

One of the great problems is the U. S. ban, under the Marshall Plan, on shipments of "war potential" materials. So many things fit into modern "war potential" that the free list is mighty small.

This has resulted in evasions by western Europe, and in the development of a vast smuggling business on the part of Russia.

Montgomery Ala.

So far as the United States is concerned the effect of the ban is shown in the March trade figures, just announced. Russia got less than $50,000 worth of American goods in that month, and the entire Soviet bloc only $2,700,000 worth. It's a profitable situation for Russia which, despite a retaliatory ban on manganese and chrome ore, sold the U. S. $3,500,000 worth, mostly furs, and the bloc sold $4,400,000 worth, giving them a net of $1,700,000 cash.

Development of East-West trade has long been recognized as holding one of the chief possibilities for eventual cooperation between the "two worlds." Mutual benefits, once established might go far to outweigh the political differences which have the world in such a state of jitters.

Diplomats Impressed

Western diplomats are reported impressed with the reception given Myrdal by the Russians. Doors have been freely opened to him, even though as yet there are no great signs of much success for his mission. It is likewise considered significant that Myrdal represents the only U. N. organization not affected by the Russian walkout on Chinese Nationalist representation, which is not involved at the economic commission headquarters in Geneva.

Trygve Lie noted that it began to rain as he arrived in Moscow. Andrei Gromyko, who met him, didn't think it was an omen.

But there are others who think that hard-headed business has the best chance, if there be any chance at all, of establishing stable relations.

51 1950

UN Drops Negroes, Jews and Catholics From Minority List

Black Dispatch

(By Albert Anderson)

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (ANP) — A new definition of minorities, designed to "improve protection and erase discrimination" has been drawn up by the UN, it was disclosed here recently. This new classification basically alters the common notion of minority groups.

2-18-50

Under it, the most generally recognized minorities in the United States—Negroes, Jews and Catholics—would be eliminated from the minorities category. Not only these, but such classifications as Slav-American, Nisei and Polish and Italian Americans would be abolished.

The only true minority of any significance in the United States under this definition would be the American Indian.

In arriving at this new definition, the UN in its three-year study of the proglem of minorities, found that there were two distinct but closely related issue to be considered and resolved. [illegible] the question of special rights, [illegible] the other, of equal rights.

The special rights concerned the rights of minority groups that desired to preserve their distinctive customs, languages and cultures in the midst of an alien culture and tongue. This would call for "the protection and preservation of distinctiveness."

2-18-50

The equal rights was posted by non-dominant groups seeking only freedom from discrimination and not a unique status in the society they inhabited.

Thus, the new definition is aimed at separating the two "rights" and limiting the definition of the world "minority" to include "only those non-dominant groups in a population which possess and wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the rest of the population." Such a definition would then include, as it now excludes, the special rights demanded by Jewish and other religious groups in areas where they constitute minority status, and of racial and national groups having a similar status.

African Woman Journalist On UN Slavery Probe Committee

By ALVIN E. WHITE

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NEW YORK — (ANP) — Sen. Jane Vialle, Negro woman journalist, who represents one million Africans of Ubangi-Shari (French Equatorial Africa) in the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Parliament, was one of the committee that heard the report on outright slavery in the United States, at an UN hearing Thursday.

The report was made by the Workers Defense League of which Rowland Watts is secretary. A special committee of the UN which has been appointed to study slavery in all of its forms, including forced labor, peonage and survivals of pure slavery include Prof. Poblete Tronscoe of Chile, Bruno Lasker of the United States and C. W. W. Greenidge of the United Kingdom with Sen. Vialle.

Sen. Vaille was born in the Congo and educated in Paris. She has lived both in France and French Equatorial Africa. Before the war she was a staff writer of the Opera Mundi News agency. She joined the underground resistance movement in Marseilles in 1940, was arrested in 1943 when the Germans captured the city and spent the next year in a concentration camp and a prison.

In 1945 she entered politics, making a 9,000 mile speaking tour through Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. Her speeches on the educational and economic needs of the African people made such an impression she was elected to the Council of the Republic the next year as one of the two representatives from Ubangi-Shari. In 1948, she was reelected. The territory she and her colleague represent is larger than France itself and five times as large as New York State. Its population is a little over a million.

The report which the committee heard shifted the groups study of bondage as still practiced in the Middle East, Africa and South American countries to illegal peonage and forced labor in states like Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and California. The list of charges was entitled "Legal and Illegal forms of Forced Labor in the U. S."

It said that anti-peonage and anti-slavery laws of the United States had been resisted in some areas and their enforcement had been weak on some occasions. The Department of Justice cannot cope with these violations it has only six lawyers on its staff of the civil rights section.

Mr. Watts cited several cases of workers, who, he said had decided they could not live on their wages and refused to report for work, only to be arrested and kept in jail until they paid fines and agreed to go back to work for their employers.

ISRAEL OFFERS U. N. A PLAN ON SHRINES

51

Suggests World Organization Authority for Holy Places to End Jerusalem Deadlock

New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, May 28—The Government of Israel, in a new move designed to break the deadlock on Jerusalem, proposed today that the religious shrines of the Holy City be placed under a United Nations authority operating on the basis of a plan to be approved by the General Assembly.

In a memorandum submitted to the Trusteeship Council, which will return to the Jerusalem issue at a session opening here Thursday, Israel again rejected the statute drawn up at the last Council meeting in Geneva and declared that she was offering a "simple and practical alternative to the internationalization plan agreed to by the Council.

The new plan, in essence a different procedural approach to the idea of internationalizing the Holy Places alone, suggested that a special authority be set up by the world organization, perhaps a single representative or "such other organ as may be found appropriate." In either case, the international authority would derive its powers solely and exclusively from the General Assembly and would carry out its functions in Jerusalem independently of Israel or Jordan.

According to Israeli sources, this is an important modification of the plan submitted by Israel to the Assembly last November, when it was first proposed to set up an international authority for the Holy Places but on condition that there would be a formal agreement between the world organization and Israel on the one hand and Jordan and the United Nations on the other. Under the original plan the United Nations representative, or authority, would have had to be accredited, and therefore acceptable, to both Israel and Jordan.

June 51

The revised plan, as put before the United Nations by Aubrey S. Eban, Israel's permanent representative here, was described by Israeli spokesmen as a basic acceptance of compromise resolutions offered by several delegations at the last Assembly. It was pointed out that the new proposal reflected the ideas of leading Christian leaders in the United States who have come out in support of a curatorship for Jerusalem's Holy Places instead of the "corpus separatum" plan approved by the Trusteeship Council.

The memorandum from Israel emphasized that the proposed authority of the United Nations over the Holy Places would take "statutory form" and would not depend upon a contractual agreement. The authority, according to the memorandum, would supervise the protection of the shrines, adjudicate disputes between communities concerning their rights, initiate repairs to the Holy Places, assure their exemption from taxes, maintain free access and facilitate movements of Pilgrims.

The Israeli proposal declared further that the United Nations authority should be empowered to negotiate agreements with both Israel and Jordan for the protection of Holy Places located outside Jerusalem.

Mr. Eban declared that his Government had expressed willingness, as another alternative, to cooperate in the creation of an international regime in the territory where the Holy Places were mostly concentrated—that is, an area of one-and-one-half square miles within the Walled City, which is occupied by Jordan's troops. He pointed out, however, that Jordan had already declared her opposition not only to the idea of internationalizing the Walled City but "to any international arrangement for the Holy Places" themselves.

When the Council meets here it will take up the question of enforcement provisions for the statute approved in Geneva, and it is believed doubtful that the new Israeli plan will get a full-dress debate. But the Israeli officials are counting on the delegates to the Assembly to reject the Council's plan—the Soviet Union has already gone over from the pro-internationalization camp to the anti-group—and at that time, they feel, the Assembly will take a good look at the new proposals.

51 1950

Cutting the U. N. Birthday Cake

Joe Engels

At City Hall yesterday, Acting Mayor and Mrs. Vincent R. Impellitteri cut cake presented by the Bakery and Confectionery Union. At right, Herman Winter, union president emeritus

Parade of 3,000 Marks 5th Year Of U.N. Charter

Herald Tribune

20 Nationalities Take Part in March From Battery to City Hall; 75,000 Watch

Wed. 10-25-50

The fifth anniversary of the United Nation's charter was observed by New York City yesterday with a parade of 3,000 persons—representative of the city's internationally flaver population—who marched up Broadway from the Battery to City Hall. Police estimated the crowd that lined the route of march at 75,000.

The city celebraiton tied in with the observance of United Nations Day and the dedication of the World Freedom Bell in Berlin.

The parade was a colorful one, with an estimated twenty different nationalities represented. Chinatown's delegation was the largest of the national groups, with several impressive floats designed to promote world peace and unity. One of these, that of the Tsung Tsin Association, bore a pagoda and a huge facsimile of the earth as it appears on the U. N. flag. The Lun Yee, or Chinese Seamen's Union, ha da float bearing a young girl portraying Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy, seated in a large lotus flower. Music was provided by the bands of the Department of Sanitation, the Police and Fire Departments, the 1st Army Band and the 1st Air Force Band. There were delegations from the Campfire Girls, Cub Scouts, the Sons of Norway, Romanian, Filipino and other groups and societies, and Hunter College, the first home of the U. N. General Assembly.

The largest organizational representation came from the International Bakery and Confectionery Works Union, A. F. L., which had baked a birthday cake for the occasion. The cake was presented to the Acting Mayor during the ceremonies at City Hall Plaza who, accompanied by Mrs. Impellitteri, cut the first piece.

Nobody appeared distressed at the fact that the cake—apparently through some misunderstanding—bore the inscription "To His Excellency, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations." The President was participating in the U. N.'s own ceremonies at Flushing Meadow, Queens.

Mr. Impellitteri, in a brief speech, called on all New Yorkers to instill in their hearts "this year's timely slogan: U. N. Plus U Equals Peace." Other speakers included Grover Whalen, Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the U. N., and John Golden, chairman of the city's committee for United Nation's Day.

The ceremony closed at noon with the ringing of the bell in City Hall tower which joined with the Freedom Bell and thousands of church and school bells throughout the world to symbolize the unity of freedom-loving people everywhere.

Seoul Marks U. N. Day With 'St. Louis Blues'

SEOUL, Oct. 24 (AP).—Forty thousand Koreans, liberated from Red rule, today listened to United Nations Day speakers proclaim the defeat of the Communists and the blessings to come.

Then the South Korean Army band played "St. Louis Blues."

Charter of U.N. Must Be Changed

There is a great swelling of optimism among the western democracies over their attempt to make the General Assembly the dominant body in the United Nations. The assembly can be strengthened in considerable degree, though it may take some nimble interpreting of the charter. And, to the extent that the assembly is strengthened, the baleful effects of Russian veto will be modified.

Yet the present move should be made with caution. It is highly revolutionary in its concept of U.N. operation. In fact, it largely repudiates the prevailing thoughts, words and actions of the San Francisco conference which wrote the charter. If you do not think so, read the charter. Better still, read the reports of the speeches and interviews that came from the representatives of the dominant powers at San Francisco.

The dominant powers were the several big powers. They overrode the many little powers. Yet the western big powers today are backtracking to little-power thinking in their attempt to strengthen the assembly.

This procedure has its dangers for several reasons. It is makeshift strategy. And the western big powers, in retreating to the assembly for refuge, also retreat to what they foresaw as a real danger when they put most of the authority in the Security Council—the fear of the big powers being "ganged" by the more numerous little powers.

The present strategy of the western democracies may have the permanent effect of forcing Russia into a less recalcitrant attitude. But a "strengthened assembly" is not the cure for a bad situation, and it can never be unless there is amendment of the charter. The greatest net, permanent advance that can be expected from the present western strategy is the possibility that it may force Russia to submit to restriction of the veto power, either limiting it to specific classes of issues or holding it down to a given number of vetoes in a given period by any one power. There can be little hope of a strong world organization on basis of the present charter so long as there is a Soviet Russia to exploit its weaknesses.

Syngman Rhee's troops are beginning to sing now.

U.N. on Fifth Birthday Has New-Found Strength

By OLAND D. RUSSELL,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Like any married couple celebrating its fifth wedding anniversary, the oddly mated United Nations can pause as it comes to that milestone next week and reflect, in new self-esteem, that the first five years are the hardest.

Almost from the outset, Russia's course of obstructionism seemed to doom the U.N. Culminating a long row of paralyzing vetoes, the Communist bloc of nations last year began a boycott of sessions which all but killed the organization.

New York World Telegram

Korea Proves Catalyst.

Then came Korea, and, to the world's surprise, it proved the catalyst that fused the highly soluble U.N. into a body of determination and decision. Within hours after the invasion of South Korea, responding to a bold lead by the United States, the U.N. resoundingly voted to use collective action to curb Communist aggression.

Sat. 10-21-50

At that critical moment, seemingly a new U.N. was born. As its prestige and importance shot upward, even Russia was impressed, and in the time-tested way of bullies suddenly became noticeably more respectful. And as the scene of positive action in world affairs, the U.N. almost overnight became the news center of the Western world.

Earlier Achievements.

The U.N. Assembly or Security Council has played a formal or informal role in settling the Soviet-Iranian dispute, sticky problems of Indonesia and Palestine, the Greek-Albanian border troubles and the Berlin blockade and halted a war between Pakistan and India over Kashmir by arranging a cease-fire and truce negotiations—all this prior to Korea.

Still other achievements, but less spectacular, credited to U.N. agencies in the last year include:

THE U.N. EMBLEM.

An International Covenant on Human Rights, closely following the pattern of the American Bill of Rights. After General Assembly passage it goes to member nations for ratification.

World Pact on Labor.

A world agreement guaranteeing the rights of workers to join unions and bargain collectively. The pact will be binding on all ratifying nations.

A genocide convention—a new high point in international law—outlawing the mass murder of racial, religious and ethnic minorities. Twenty-four countries—four more than required—have approved the convention which now becomes binding on Jan, 12, 1951.

The Economic and Social Council has begun a world-wide program of crime prevention, child and youth welfare, rehabilitation of the disabled and an exchange of information on housing.

War on Child TB.

The International Children's Emergency Fund has promoted the anti-tuberculosis vaccination of 11,500,000 children throughout the world.

The Food and Agriculture Organization has eliminated rinderpest, dread cattle plague, in Thailand, Formosa, Ethiopia and Iran, and has sponsored a program designed to increase rice production in the Far East.

The World Health Organization saved thousands of lives by speeding anti-typhus vaccine to Afghanistan to check an epidemic, and in Haiti has begun a two-year campaign of pencillin injections for the entire population to wipe out venereal disease and yaws.

The U. N. Yesterday

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1950

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Trusteeship Council Rejects London Winter Session; Ethiopia Gives In, Accepts Eritrea Federation

[illegible]

TRUSTEESHIP—By a vote of 6 to 5 with one absentation, the Trusteeship Council rejected Great Britain's bid to hold a 1951 winter session in London, a shift that would have an extra $158,000. Opposing the move, New Zealand's Sir Carl Berendsen said the Council must consider the taxpayer—"the forgotten man of this century." Then, by 9 to 2, with one absentation, the Council rejected another Russian invitation to bring the Chinese Communists into the Council. Britain voted with Russia, which returned to the Council after a ten-month boycott.

[illegible] 11-23-50

ERITREA — Ethiopia announced, in a meeting of the Assembly's Special Political Committee, acceptance of a fourteen-power resolution calling for federation of Eritrea, former Italian colony in North Africa, with the kingdom of Haile Selassie. It was the first time Ethiopia has given ground from its position of demanding complete "union" of the two countries. Also before the Committee are a Soviet resolution recommending immediate independence for Eritrea, one presented by Poland calling for independence in three years and a third sponsored by Iraq which would have an Eritrean assembly decide between independence and federation.

[illegible]

GRAIN—In Geneva, through the auspices of the U. N. Economic Commission for Europe, bilateral negotiations opened between Russia and five grain-importing countries—Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The Netherlands also opened negotiations with Poland. The negotiations grew out of a week-long discussion among twenty-one countries on the possibilities of East-West grain exchange.

INFORMATION—The Assembly Social Committee elected a committee of fifteen countries, dominated according to the American view by those which do not recognize the Anglo-Saxon tradition of free press, to revise the proposed U. N. convention on freedom of information. The Committee, to which all big countries except China were elected, is to meet in New York by March 1. The United States feels that the committee is loaded with countries more interested in restricting freedom of information than in promoting it.

UNESCO—Secretary General Trygve Lie declared open for signature a new agreement approved by the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and seventeen countries immediately signed it. The pact, which comes into force after parliamentary ratification by ten countries, provides duty-free entry of such cultural and educational commodities as publications, art work, material for the blind, scientific equipment and visual and auditory material.

LITHUANIA—The Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation, speaking for the country swallowed up by Russia ten years ago, appealed to the U. N. to name a committee to gather information on alleged Russian crimes against the Lithuanian people, including massacres, deportations and systematic liquidation of Lithuanian farmers.

CHINA—Although more than a third of the members appeared lined up against any further U. N. study of Nationalist China's complaints of Soviet aid to the Chinese Communists' mainland victory, indications were a Syrian proposal to refer the case to the Little Assembly would poll a slim majority.

United Nations Events Scheduled for Today

At Lake Success, L. I.

10:45 a. m.—General Assembly Political, Special Political, Economic and Legal Committees (open).

Tickets for open meetings at Flushing Meadow or Lake Success may be obtained by telephoning FLushing 8-2000, Ext. 92, or writing to Admissions Office, United Nations, Lake Success, L. I.

Tibetans on Way to U.N. To Ask Aid in Invasion

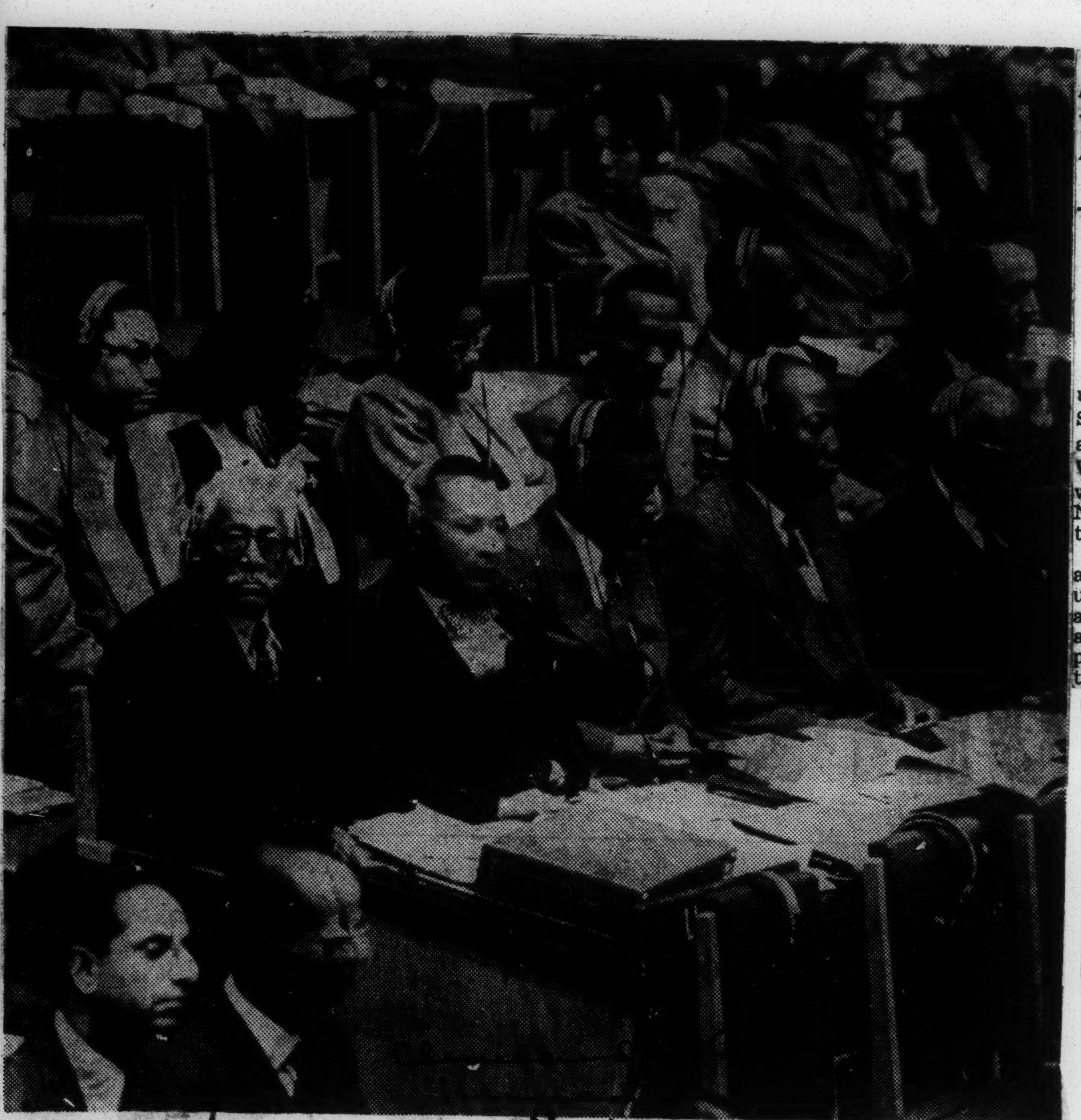
NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (AP).—Tibet is sending a delegation to the United Nations to plead for intervention against Chinese Communist invaders.

Tibet's Finance Minister, Tsepon Shakabpa, told newsmen at Kalimpong on the India-Tibet border that a three-man delegation headed by Dzasa Surkhang has left Lhasa for Lake Success.

Peking Accuses United States

HONG KONG, Nov. 22 (UP).—The Chinese Communist radio said today that the United States was planning to tighten its "encirclement" of China by intervening in the Chinese "liberation" of Tibet.

51 1950



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Sat. 11-12-50

LIBERIA REPRESENTED AT U.N.: The Liberian delegation to the 5th United Nations General Assembly are shown in their seats listening to President Harry Truman as he addressed the world assembly last week. Left to right: D. B. King, Ambassador Mr. Henry Ford Cooper, Minister Plenipotentiary; Abayomi Cassel, Attorney-General; R. S. S. Bright, Charge d'affaire at the Liberian Embassy and F. A. Price, Consul-General in New York.

AFRICA LOSES TEST IN U. N. ON MANDATE

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Trusteeship Unit Bids Pretoria Report, but Resolution May Fail in Plenary Session

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 4—A unified calling on the Union of South Africa to submit a report and transmit petitions on South-West Africa to the United Nations was adopted tonight by the United Nations General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee.

The vote was 26 to 21, with four abstentions. This left the position unclear, for if the opposition votes are maintained, the resolution adopted will be defeated in the plenary session, where a two-thirds majority of those voting yes or no is required on questions of substance.

In that event the opposing resolution of Denmark, the United States and six other delegations, which provided for consultation with South Africa on the procedure for implementing the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, still may be brought forward. Since the unified draft was adopted, the opposing draft was not voted upon in committee.

Proponents of the unified draft, particularly Dr. Guy Peréz Cisneros of Cuba and Shiva Rao of India, pressed for a vote today after Interior Minister T. E. Donges of South Africa maintained his refusal to commit his Government. Dr. Donges indicated that if his Government were not satisfied with the arrangements suggested to it, it would seek to get the court to reverse its opinion.

Dr. Donges presented an extended legal argument to prove his point that an advisory opinion was not automatically binding. This drew a reply from Dr. José Ingles of the Philippines that it was binding on the General Assembly.

Southwest Africa is the only former League of Nations mandate that has not been placed under the United Nations trusteeship system. The court held that South Africa had no right to annex the territory.

Caliver Back From UN Panel

9-23-50

Served as American Educational Adviser

WASHINGTON

Dr. Ambrose Caliver was back at his desk in the U.S. Office of Education this week, after spending three weeks at the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, N.Y.

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Assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Caliver served as U.S. adviser at a meeting of UN's special committee on non-self governing territories. He was the only American educational adviser in attendance.

While economic and social questions have been previously considered by the committee, this year's meeting represented its first consideration of educational problems.

Problems Discussed

Major emphasis was given, Dr. Caliver reports, to the development of educational programs to suit the actual needs of the native inhabitants of the non-self governing territories.

Problems discussed included: eradication of illiteracy, language of instruction, equality of opportunity, participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy, higher education, and teacher education.

In addition, attention was given to the training of specialized personnel in agriculture, social work, health, and labor education.

The non—self-governing territorries include such areas as Nigeria, Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, New Guinea, Cyprus, Tunisia, and other lands abroad, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, West Indies, and Puerto Rico in this hemisphere.

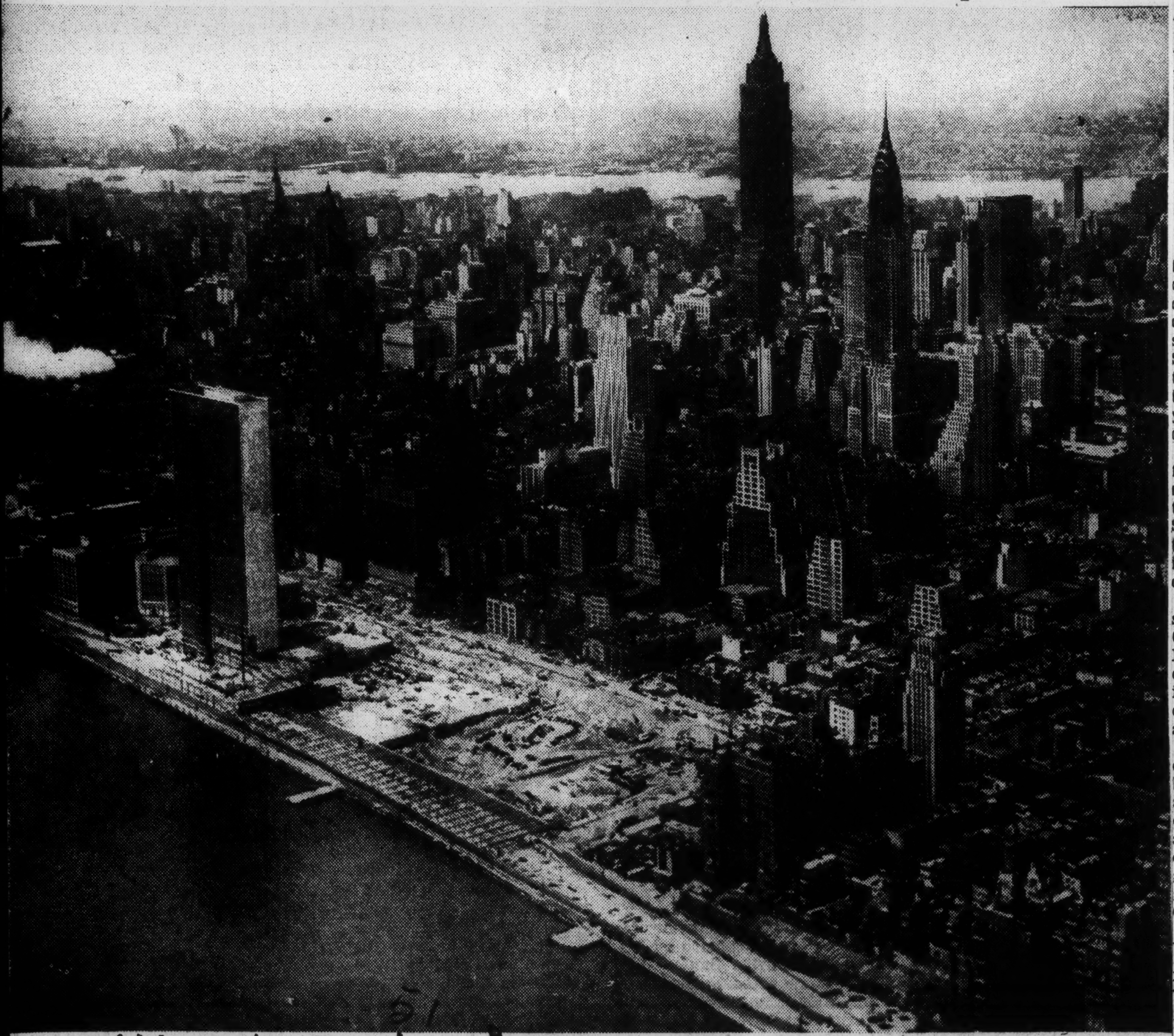
13 Countries Represented

Delegates to the UN committee included official representatives of Mexico, France, Sweden, Brazil, Belgium, Australia, Venezuela, India, the Netherlands, Philippine Islands, New Zealand, Great Britain, and the United States.

Representatives from FAO, ILO, WHO, and UNESCO, special UN agencies, were also present.

The educational advisers, in addition to Dr. Caliver, were from Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Australia.

U. N.'s New Headquarters in Manhattan Is 80% Completed



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Herald Tribune 6-4-50

Associated Press

Aerial view of the Manhattan site of United Nations permanent headquarters (left, on waterfront), showing the almost-completed Secretariat Building. Low building just to the right of it is the Meeting Hall Area, with four stories above ground and thre below, for which structural steel work is virtually completed. Tall buildings in the background are the Empire State (left) the Chrysler Building. Along the waterfront work is progressing on reconstruction of Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive

U.N.'s Building For Secretariat Ready by Sept. 1

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Won't Be ~~Occupied~~ Until January; Meeting Hall Area Almost Completed

The new $22,000,000 United Nations secretariat building now under construction at the world organization's permanent headquarters, First Avenue and Forty-second Street, will be completed by Sept. 1, Glenn E. Bennett, executive officer of the U. N. Headquarters Planning Office, announced yesterday. The building is 80 per cent ~~finished~~.

However, furniture, equipment, files and personnel will not be moved into the new building from temporary headquarters at Lake Success until next January—after the fifth General Assembly, which is scheduled to convene Sept. 19, completes its session.

Mr. Bennett said that structural steel for the seven-story, $11,500,000 building called the Meeting Hall Area, which will house council chambers and committee rooms, is virtually completed. Four stories of the building are above ground and the rest are subterranean.

The U. N. expects to let a new contract for constructing a third building—the General Assembly auditorium—about July 1. It is expected to cost about $11,000,000, and will include the northern half of the U. N.'s 1,500-car parking garage. The southern half of the garage, which cost about $1,900,000, is completed.

The structural steel which has been erected for the Meeting Hall Area now extends over Franklin D. Roosevelt (East River) Drive.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the U.N.'s board of art advisers would meet this week under the chairmanship of Wallace K. Harrison, U.N. Director of Planning and chief designer of the new world capitol, to discuss decoration of the new buildings.

Expected to arrive over the week end are Howard Robertson, British architect; Jacques Carlu, the U.N.'s French chief architect at Geneva, and Miguel Covarrubias, noted Mexican painter.

The committee of art advisers was selected by Secretary General Trygve Lie to pass upon gifts which can be used to make the new U.N. headquarters a world show window for art and culture.

TO REPRESENT UNITED STATES AT U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New York Times Tues. 9-19-50

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Our delegation before a conference yesterday at the offices of the United States Mission, 2 Park Avenue. Seated, left to right: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Warren R. Austin, Senator John J. Sparkman and John Foster Dulles, all representatives. Standing, left to right: Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson, Ernest A. Gross, Benjamin V. Cohen, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson and John C. Ross, all alternate representatives.

The New York Times

ASSEMBLY OF U. N. IN SESSION TODAY

Times 51

India Introduces Resolution to Admit Red China as 59 Countries' Delegates Gather

Tues. 9-19-50

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 18—The fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly will open tomorrow, one war already on its hands and the main job of the months ahead to prevent—or prepare for—others.

New York

India's delegation will provide the first dramatic break with a resolution calling for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. From that point on, the Assembly will be face to face with almost every world problem.

Delegates from fifty-nine countries will be in their seats at Flushing Meadow by 3 P. M., waiting for the gavel. They will stand in silence for one minute, and those who wish will pray.

The political agenda will be met then, seventy-three items heavily loaded with the problems of Asia—China, Korea, Formosa and perhaps Indo-China. The backdrop for the Assembly will be the issue of war or peace between the West and the Soviet Union.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson will lead the delegation of the United tSates and will shuttle between New York and Washington for about twelve weeks. The basic position of this country will be that the United Nations stands for peace but that Korea has shown it must be prepared for aggression.

To reach the goal of United Nations preparedness, the United States is planning to come forward with a three-point program:

1. A General Assembly recommendation that member countries set aside contingents from their armed forces and earmark them for emergency service with the United Nations.
2. The creation of special Assembly investigation commissions authorized to go anywhere in the world on an act or threat of aggression, and file a fact-finding report with the United Nations.
3. Streamlining of the rules of the General Assembly to permit it to meet on twenty-four hours notice if necessary.

The last two parts of the plan are designed to meet any attempt by the Soviet Union to tie down the Security Council with the veto in case of emergency.

Protocol lists for the Assembly are studded with the names of at least twenty foreign ministers. One of the last to arrive will be the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Y. Vishinsky. He is scheduled to debark from the Queen Elizabeth two or three hours before the Assembly begins.

Mr. Vishinsky will find that the initiative on one of his favorite talking points, Communist China, has been taken by Sir Benegal N. Rau, India's chief delegate. Late this afternoon, Sir Benegal tabled a resolution with the Assembly Secretariat asking for the admission of Peiping. Sir Benegal said he would call up the resolution at the "appropriate time"—perhaps tomorrow.

The Indian resolution asks the Assembly to recognize that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China is the only Chinese Government capable of exercising control and commanding the obedience of its people. It calls for the admission of Peiping to the Assembly and recommends that other organs of the United Nations follow suit.

Following is the text of the resolution filed by the delegation of India:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Noting that the Republic of China is a member of the United Nations and of various organs thereof;

Considering that the obligations of a member under the Charter of the United Nations cannot be carried out except by a Government which with a reasonable expectancy of permanence actually exercises control over the territory of that member and commands the obedience of its people;

New York

Recognizing that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China is the only such government functioning in the Republic of China as now constituted:

DECIDES that the aforesaid Central Government through its head, or its Minister for Foreign Affairs, or its accredited representatives, as the case may be, shall be entitled to represent the Republic of China in the General Assembly; and

RECOMMENDS that the other organs of the United Nations adopt similar resolutions.

The purpose of the Indian move was to try to present the case of Peiping's representation on its merits, rather than as as issue between the Soviet and the West. For that reason the Indian resolution steered clear of anything like the Soviet Union's usual references to the "reactionary remnant Kuomintang clique in Formosa."

West not honest about polygamy, U. N. is told

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 13—(NANA)—"We all preach monogamy—but how many practice it?" demanded H. F. Cooper, of Liberia, in the United Nations General Assembly trusteeship committee.

Since its organization, U. N., along with such problems as atomic control, disarmament and world peace, has been struggling with the question of plural marriages. It occurs in discussions of human rights and colonial administration.

The Liberian delegate, in one of the few frank defenses of polygamy yet heard at Lake Success, declared [illegible] has lived a polygamous life since the dawn of history, and recalled several great civilizations that permitted polygamy.

"How many wives did King Solomon have?" demanded Cooper.

The Liberian pointed to Western customs of easy divorce, "supporting mistresses in luxurious apartments," and "general prostitution."

Urges India, Africa To Work Out Differences

Wed. 11-22-50

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, United States delegate to the United Nations, last Friday urged India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa "to thresh out their differences in the light of the broad aims of the UN Charter."

Atlanta, Ga.

The Massachusetts Senator made his plea as debate continued in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee on the treatment of peoples of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.

"The regrettable fact that there is still some discrimination in the United States or in India certainly does not debar us from saying that we deplore discrimination wherever it may be practiced," Senator Lodge said.

He added that it can be corrected in the United States because "in our country racial discrimination has no future."

51 1950

U.N. Child Fund 3-Year Outlay $148,000,000

Herald Tribune

Sun. 7-23-50

Report Calls Agency World 'Co-operative', Benefiting Young in 60 Countries

New York, N.Y.

By Peter Kihss

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, July 22.—With its fate coming before the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva Monday, the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund made public a 135-page report to the council today, showing its three-year operations had been a $148,000,000 "international co-operative on behalf of children" in sixty countries and territories.

The report paid tribute to the United States Congres for having contributed $75,000,000 in appropriations on a matching basis, all of which the fund has now been able to claim, and for authorizing $15,000,000 more. The new American gifts would go to either a permanent U. N. children's body or the present agency, the report noted, to keep up "uninterrupted" American support for children's aid through U. N.

But the agency noted that forty-two other governments—including both well-to-do nations and even many of those aided—had contributed to its resources, which included $105,000,000, or 70 per cent, from governments; $32,000,000, or 22 per cent, from the old U. N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the rest from voluntary individual contributions, including $11,000,000 through the U. N. Appeal for Children. Of $148,665,000 in contributions, $148,406,000 has been allocated.

In fact, the United States rated sixth in contributions from the government and individuals on a population basis, the report showed. Iceland, contributing $4.22 for each one of its 137,000 people, came first, followed by New Zealand, $1.63; Australia, $1.49; Canada, 62 cents; Switzerland, 54 cents, and the United States 51 cents.

The report showed the agency had been working out a $550,000 program with Southern Korea's Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for the benefit of that country's 8,200,000 children under sixteen years of age before the North Korean invasion began.

In a breakdown of how contributions have been used, the report said $68,000,000 had been used through June—later estimates raise this to $70,165,000—in the United States for dried skim milk, whole milk, cod liver oil, canned meats, soap, cocoa, sugar, milk-processing equipment, cotton blankets, transport vehicles and medical supplies.

Typical of the agency's work around the world, the initial Korean plans called for $95,000 in feeding of 20,000 children and mothers in institutions, providing milk, fish-liver oil capsules, drugs for use against parasites and eye infections, and soap; $47,000 in an immunization project to increase Korea's output of vaccines and sera and to permit a mass immunization campaign against major communicable diseases; and $73,000 in training Korean personnel and equipping local centers for maternal and child-health care.

Fisk Senior On UN Project

Courier 51

ST. LOUIS—Anna Pearl Silvers, a senior at Fisk University, attended the Mount Holyoke Institute on the United Nations recently through a scholarship granted by the Fisk International Student Center.

Miss Silvers

While at the institute, Miss Silvers, along with scores of men and women from other colleges in the United States, took part in a month-long program of addresses, discussions and forums on international problems. Weekly trips to Lake Success highlighted the tone of the discussions.

Miss Silvers is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Silvers, 1031 Tolstoy Place, Kirkwood.

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Courier Sat. 9-2-50 Pittsburgh Pa

UN Expert—Miss Grace Ysaquirre of Belize, British Honduras, examines papers as UN employes settle down in their permanent quarters in the Secretariat Building. She is secretary of the Fiscal Division of the Department of Economic Affairs.—Keystone Photo.

Cohen Says U.N. Ties Peace to Social Justice

Herald Tribune

Wed. 10-18-50

New York, N.Y.

Cites Rehabilitation Goal in Korea in Address at Parley of Women's ORT

Basic minimum economic and social standards, as well as political freedom, must be assured to people in all countries if war is to be prevented, Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the ~~United Nations~~ said yesterday. Mr. Cohen spoke at the eleventh bennial convention of Women's American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. Cohen emphasized that when the U. N. speaks of peace it refers not merely to the elimination of war but the estblishment at the same time of social and economic justice. Korea, he said, is a case in point, where the U. N. seeks not only to end the fighting but to reconstruct and rehabilitate the lives of the people who are the victims of aggression.

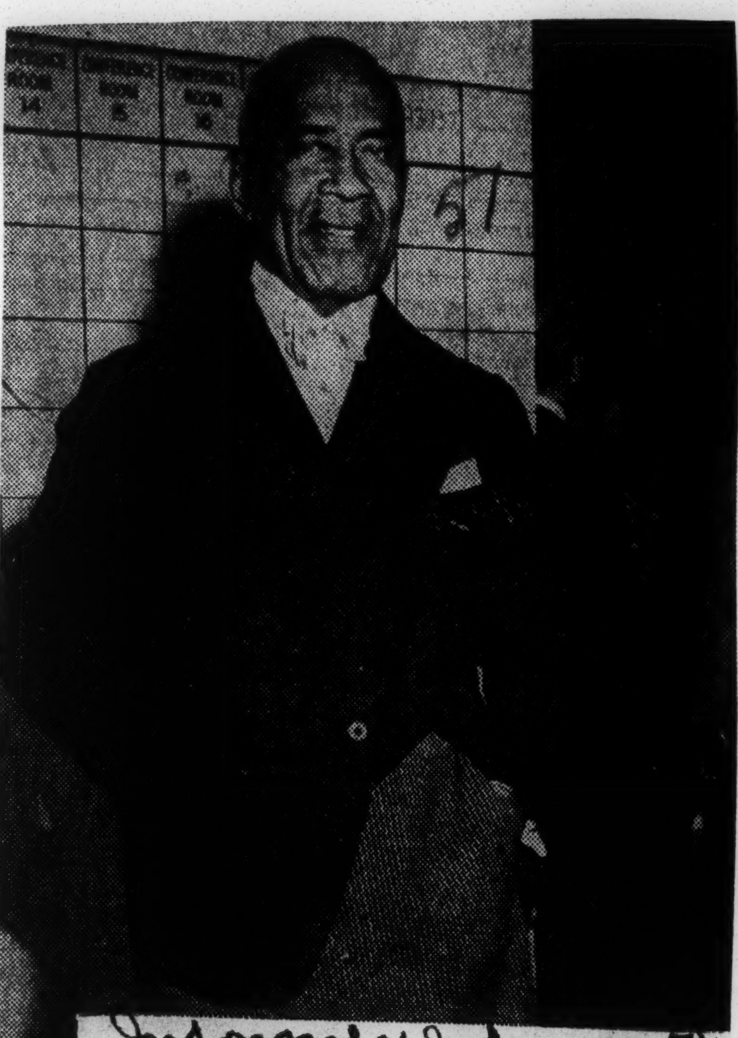
"Unless we can create economic and social progress and establish political freedom, unless we can bring these things to the peoples of the world, we cannot bring about a better world," he said. "Almost two-thirds of the peoples of the world are still undernourished. Hundreds of millions of persons are prevented by illness, misery and physical handicaps from doing their share. If we don't correct these conditions we will not be able to bring peace to the world."

Mr. Cohen asserted there are two types of peace, one imposed on weak nations by a stronger one and the other arrived at by compromise and understanding. "What we want is peace born out of compromise," he added, "peace in which all the fundamental causes of international friction will be eliminated by common standards throughout the world."

Dr. William Haber, acting president of the American ORT Federation and former adviser on Jewish affairs to American occupation authorities in Germany, said that ORT is the equivalent in Jewish life of President Truman's Point 4 program in world affairs. Point 4 calls for American assistance in developing backward areas of the world.

Since the end of World War II, ORT has trained 100,000 persons, most of them Jews, for various jobs. It operates 474 training establishments in twenty-three countries. Dr. Haber in his talk emphasized the importance of training persons going from their native lands to Israels so that they would be economically self-sufficient when they reached their new homes.

The convention will continue today.



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Informer Sat. 10-7-50 Houston

U. K. DELEGATE: Lt. Col. Ratu (chief) Sir Lalabaluvu Sukuna, secretary for Fijian Affairs in Fiji and chief native adviser to the British Governor, is the first spokesman for the 60 million colored peoples of the British Colonial Empire, at the United Nations General Assembly. He is a member of the United Kingdom delegation.

Defender
Nat. 9-[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.

UN STUDENT INTERNES—These four men, all Ethiopians, three of them students attending colleges in the United States, are members of the United Nations Interne Program at UN Headquarters, Lake Success, N. Y. They are Germane Neway, University of Wisconsin; Zeleke Bekele, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Abate Agede, UN delegate, and L. D. Akalewald, Kansas State College. de Mille photo.

51 1950

U. N. BODY ADOPTS SOMALILAND PACT

Trusteeship Council Approves Agreement for Italian Rule Over Former Colony

51

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 27—In a late session tonight the United Nations Trusteeship Council unanimously approved the agreement under which Italy wil ladminister former Italian Somaliland.

According to British and Italian sources here, plans for the prompt takeover by the Italians from the British military administration are fare advanced. The agreement provides that Italy provisionally administer the territory pending ratification of an agreement by the Italian Parliament and the United Nations General Assembly. Reports from Rome indicated today that the agreement might be placed before the Italian Parliament Monday.

Trusteeship Council members congratulated one another on the cordial atmosphere and celerity with which this first agreement of its kind was drawn up.

There have been no really serious disagreements, although the administering powers, such as Belgium, Britain and France have generally been more eager to make the agreement "practical" while Iraq and the Philippines have been more interested in provisions limiting Italian authority and insuring the protection of the Somali people against exploitation.

The agreement contains twenty-five articles and a constitutional annex of ten articles. It provides for an Italian administration for ten years. The entire document is oriented toward creating conditions that will make independence and self-government possible in the currently rather backward area. It is generally recognized this will be an enormous task.

Speaking for Italy after the Council's aproval of the document, Giuseppe Brusasca, Under-Secretary of State, said Italy intended to make her administration "essentially international." The Italian people are perfectly cognizant "of their responsibility to create a state for the Somali people with a solid basis for its independence," he said.

While the vote on the text was unanimous, the Belgian delegate, Pierre Ryckmans expressed misgivings over the vagueness of some of the language. He warned that misunderstandings could arise on the role of the Consultative Council of local inhabitants that is to act as a kind of embryo parliament during the trusteeship.

United States Deputy Delegate Benjamin Gerig said after the session that the United States considered the draft agreement an "excellent document which ought to play a large role in establishing peace and understanding in that whole area."

Not the least pleased by the successful disposition of this agenda item are the United Nations staff members who feel the orgization has been strengthened by having demonstrated its ability to produce through consultation and discussion a workable charter for governing an area in transition from colonial status to independence.

Ozaki Offers U. N. 3,000 Cherry Trees

~~Herald Tribune~~

Japanese Donated Famed Washington Trees in '11

May 30, 1950

Yukio Ozaki, ninety-one-year-old Japanese constitutionalist liberal, father of the Japanese House of Commons, and donor of the famous cherry trees in the Tidal Basin at Washington, offered a new setting of 3,000 trees yesterday for the grounds of the United Nations in New York.

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Mr. Ozaki, who gave trees to the United States in 1911 in gratitude for this country's mediation efforts in the Russo-Japanese War, made the offer during a visit to U. N. temporary headquarters at Lake Success, where he called on Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Trygve Lie. The offer was referred to the U. N. gifts committee.

UN Drops Negroes, Catholics, Jews From Minority Listing

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BY ALBERT ANDERSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.-(ANP)- A new definition of minorities, designed to "improve protection and erase discrimination" has been drawn up by the UN, it was disclosed here recently. This new classification basically alters the common notion of minority groups.

Under it the most generally recognized minorities in the United States--Negroes, Jews and Catholics would be eliminated from the minorities category. Not only these, but such classifications as Slav-American, Nisei and Polish and Italian Americans would be abolished.

The only true minority of any significance in the United States under this definition would be the American Indian.

In arriving at this new definition, the UN in its three-year study of the problem of minorities, found that there were two distinct but closely related issues to be considered and resolved. One was the question of special rights, and the other, of equal rights.

"DISTINCTIVENESS

The special rights concerned the rights of minority groups that desired to preserve their distinctive customs, languages and cultures in the midst of an alien culture and tongue. This would call for "the protection and preservation of distinctiveness."

The equal rights was posted by non-dominant groups seeking only freedom from discrimination and

Come what mav bus his memory

they inhabited.

Thus, the new definition is aimed at separating the two "rights" and limiting the definition of the word "minority" to include "only those non-dominant groups in a population which possess and wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the rest of the population." Such a definition would then include, as it now excludes, the special rights demanded by Jewish and other religious groups in areas where they constitute minority status, and of racial and national groups having a similar status.

The U. N. Agenda

51

Week of June 19

South Africa Favors Repatriation of Asiatics; Racial Declarations in East Africa Protested

~~Herald Tribune~~

SOUTH AFRICA—A South African parliamentary report on land tenure has declared repatriation of Asiatics to be the best solution of the problem which has brought Indian charges of racial discrimination in South Africa before the U. N. General Assembly on two occasions. The Union of South Africa Government Information Office here said the report warned that the situation must be dealt with incisively to avoid civil commotions arising from racial tension and strife. The report proposed legislation for "total segregation of the different racial groups so that in the course of time homogeneous racial group areas are brought about." South Africa's decision to press such legislation has led India to announce refusal to take part in a proposed round-table conference with the Union government and Pakistan, which had been urged by the U. N. Assembly.

EAST AFRICA—A protest against "highly agressive" racial declarations by "non-official Europeans" in Britain's Kenya colony and the Tanganyika trust territory has been filed with the Trusteeship Council by the Kenya African Union and the East African Indian National Congress. The two organizations, which say they represent the majority of Kenya's African and Indian population, said a meeting of 15,000 persons in Nairobi had insisted on demanding early independence of East African territories as the "real solution."

ATOM—Dr. Albert Einstein urged the people of the world to fight for peace by adopting Mahatma Gandhi's views of "non-participation in what you believe is evil" and suggested that Russia and the United States surrender their atomic bomb stockpiles to an international authority. His statements were recorded by the U. N. radio division and broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

SHOPPER—British carpets, Arabian draperies and Scandinavian furniture may be used in decorating the new U. N. headquarters in Manhattan, Fred A. Mapes, U. N. purchasing director, said on return from a two-months shopping trip through thirteen European and Middle Eastern countries. He said he found prices "decidedly competitive," indicating that the products of many nations would be used in furnishing the new buildings.

CHILDREN—The twenty-six-nation executive board of the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund begins a three-day meeting today (Monday) at U. N. headquarters.

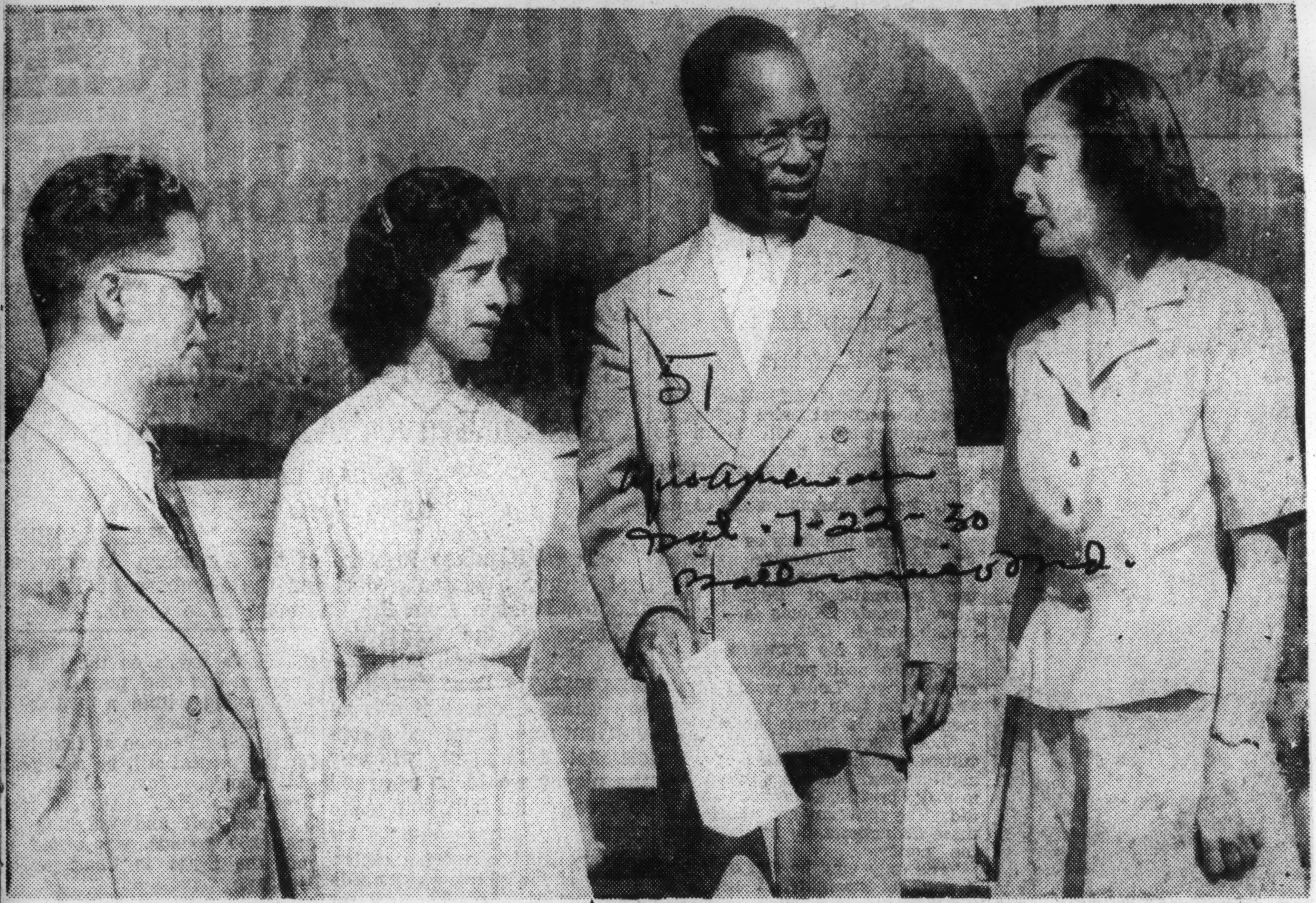
TRUSTEESHIP—The U. N. Trusteeship Council will examine United States administration of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands at 2 p. m. today (Monday). Rear Admiral Leon S. Fiske, U. S. N., deputy high commissioner for the territory, will be on hand to make a statement and answer questions of council members.

VISITORS—More than 24,000 persons from fifty-one countries and territories visited U. N. Headquarters at Lake Success during May. Nevada was the only state not represented among 8,643 Americans who filled out registration cards. Seventy-eight visitors came from Canada.

TOGOLAND—A Trusteeship Council committee will examine special administrative arrangements concerning Togoland and the Cameroons under British administration in relation to the Gold Coast Colony and Nigeria tomorrow (Tuesday) at Lake Success.

BUNCHE—There is nothing wrong with the U. N. which the attitudes and policies of its member governments cannot quickly cure, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the U. N. trusteeship division, said at commencement exercises of the University of California at Los Angeles. He said the "strong desire of peoples everywhere for peace is certain to find some reflection in the attitudes and policies of governments."

Discuss UN Technical Assistance Program



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Afro American
Bal. 7-22-50
Baltimore Md.

Shown as they attended the Mount Holyoke Institute on the United Nations at the college campus in South Hadley, Mass., are, left to right, Manuel Perez-Guerrero, UN technical assistance board secretary; Miss Patria Henao, student from Bogota, Colombia; Nwankwo Chukwuemeka, mechanical engineer from Howard University; and Miss Lois Eldridge, assistant professor at American International College, Springfield, Mass. Emphasis was placed on technical assistance in underdeveloped areas.

51 1950

Dr.Ralph J. Bunche

Peace Without Freedom Impossible, Bunche Says

Sat. 1-21-52 Baltimore Afro American

Given Distinguished Service Certificate by Political Union of Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "The stakes for which the world plays are survival itself. And there can be [illegible] peace as long as the world is half free, half fed and half employed."

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So spoke Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting assistant secretary general of the Department of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the United Nations, last Wednesday, in the Law School Auditorium of Yale University.

Dr. Bunche, former UN Mediator in Palestine, addressing several hundred students, spoke optimistically of the future before he was presented an engraved certificate for distinguished service from the Yale Political Union, sponsor of the meeting.

Help Build Democracy

He called upon "men and women who desire to see our democracy fulfill its greatest destiny" to help build a democratic society so strong it could be forever invulnerable from attack. "The resources of any nation is its people," he declared, adding, "ours are being squandered."

Praising Count Folke Bernadotte, Mediator in the Palestine dispute who was assassinated, Dr. Bunche also lauded other UN "soldiers of peace," who were active in successfully halting the war there and in other danger spots throughout the world.

Stating that the road to a permanent peace is "long, weary and tortuous," Dr. Bunche added that it (peace) cannot be insured until there is an effective system for the control of atomic energy and atomic weapons, an agreement on disarmament, the equality of nations and freedom for the subject peoples of the world.

Dr. Bunche Given Award by Catholics

NEW ORLEANS — (ATLAS) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, ambassador of peace in Palestine, has just received Xavier University's highest award, the Francis Anthony Drexel medal.

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Wed. 1-4-50

The award is "for distinguished service and devotion in the cause of humanity and betterment of his fellowmen." It was given only once before in the University's 25-year history.

Dr. Bunche To Receive JWV 1950 Citation

NEW YORK (ANP)—The 1950 State Inter-Faith Award of the Jewish War Veterans will be presented to Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the U. N. Trusteeship council, in honor of his "outstanding contributions in the betterment of human relations among all peoples," Arthur J. Aronson, department commander announced.

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Morris Gimpelson, Queens County JWV commander and chairman of the department's committee on human relations, declared that the group was unanimous in its decision that Dr. Bunche, more than any other person, examplified the true spirit of the brotherhood of man.

2-10-50

The award in the form of a plaque, will be presented to Dr. Bunche at the department's annual all-star show to be held at Madison Square Garden May 17. It will mark the initial presentation of the award which will be made annually.

BUNCHE ASSAILS SEGREGATION IN CAPITAL OF U. S.

Ralph J. Bunche, acting assistant secretary general of the United Nations, said here Friday that Washington, D. C., is the nation's greatest shame because racial segregation is practiced there directly under the eyes of congress, which governs the capital.

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Jun. 4-16-50

"America's human resources are being recklessly squandered in interracial conflict, prejudices, and animosities at a time when the nation requires its maximum strength," Bunche said in a Walgreen Foundation lecture at Rockefeller Memorial chapel on the University of Chicago campus.

Bunche said the United States is looked upon by other nations as a land of freedom and ought to practice what it preaches about tolerance. He said the problem is one of human attitudes that ought to be changed.

Bunche Used In Smear Drive In New Orleans

Sat. 1-28-50

NEW ORLEANS—For the first time since Reconstruction days, New Orleans is witnessing a major political contest in which the doctrine of white supremacy solicited open support on street corners.

The white supremacy candidate is Alvin A. Cobbs, who is centering his attack on the incumbent, Mayor DeLesseps Morrison. His principal charge is that the mayor was "untrue to the South," when he awarded the key to the city, a month ago, to Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Secretary and former Palestine mediator.

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New Orleans is noted for its old world tolerance. Consequently, the people have been astonished in recent weeks by groups of "white supremacists" parading about the streets, urging people to "vote white" and distributing 150,000 circulars with a picture of Dr. Bunche receiving the key to the city from Mayor Morrison.

The circulars warn the city that it must decide whether it wants to have "social equality with Negroes and want Negroes in schools, restaurants and moving picture theaters."

Although New Orleans gave a plurality in 1948 to Governor Thurmond, states rights candidate, the states rights Democrats of that city had disowned Cobbs for trying to "create hate, prejudice and discontent."

Attendance at Cobbs' political meetings have not been large, but he has bought considerable advertising space and local broadcasting time. The city has a registration list of 207,000 qualified voters this year. Negroes make up about one-third of the total population and they have some 25,000 registered voters.

ATTITUDE ON NEGRO IN CAPITAL DECRIED

Dr. Bunche Says Bans Are 'Nation's Shame' but He Sees Race Relations Improving

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By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 11—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, tonight denounced the city of Washington as the "nation's greatest shame" because of its discriminatory attitude toward its Negro population.

Dr. Bunche charged that this country's capital subjected its Negro residents and workers to "segregation, discrimination and daily humiliation." He said it was a city in which no Negro could "live and work with dignity" and that it had not yet admitted Abraham Lincoln's moral dictum that the Negro is a man."

2-12-50

The former Palestine mediator and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke here at the Eastman Theatre at a Lincoln's birthday ceremony under the auspices of the Rochester City Club. Earlier in the day the two speakers also addressed a students' conference on human rights at the University of Rochester, a program arranged as part of the university's 100th anniversary celebration.

At the student session both Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Bunche stressed the "human side" of international relations and urged the people of the world to further peace by thought and action.

Mrs. Roosevelt told of her work as chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, declaring that "we must really try to understand our fellow human beings" if world peace was to be maintained.

She asked her audience to give serious study to the universal declaration of human rights, which she helped to draft, and traced the history of the document.

In his speech tonight Dr. Bunche said that throughout the United States the Negro minority suffered "severe political, economic and social disabilities solely because of race."

The present-day practices of racial segregation and discrimination should be "outlawed as inimical to the interests of all who believe in and derive benefit from democracy whatever their race and religion," he observed, and added: "In our country today, and in the South in particular, our human resources, both white and black alike, are being recklessly squandered. They are being squandered in inter-racial conflict, in prejudices and animosities among two groups of citizens—Americans all—which prevent that unity of purpose and that cooperative effort which alone could insure the full realization of the nation's potential in its human resources."

Dr. Bunche remarked, however, that he looked forward with "reasonable optimism" to the future of race relations in this country.

Cities People "of Good-Will"

"I know," he said, "that there are very many men and women of good-will in the North, South, East and West, that their ranks increase daily, that their influence is widely felt and that this influence is gradually clearing away the race-relations fog which has enshrouded us."

He called race relations the nation's No. 1 social problem and said that, while they were improving, "neither can it be doubted that these relations remain in a dangerous state, that they are a heavy liability to the nation and constitute a grave weakness in our national armor."

Turning to international affairs, Dr. Bunche called for a crusade for peace and understanding of "unparalleled dimensions."

"The collective voice of the peoples of the world could be so irresistible as to dwarf into insignificance both the atomic and hydrogen bombs," he declared, "and to disperse and discourage the warlike and war-minded."

He asserted that religion and education had failed "miserably in their efforts to save man from himself."

"Perhaps," he went on, "they have failed because so often they have merely reflected the mean and narrow attitudes of the very people they were striving to save."

Dr. Bunche Lists 6 'Simple, Eminently Fair' Rights Individual Negro Wants

Chicago—UN mediator, Ralph J. Bunche, lists in the current issue of Negro Digest, six "quite simple and imminently fair" rights which he as an individual Negro wants white Americans to grant him.

Denying that he has any right to speak for all of America's 14,000,000 Negroes, Mr. Bunche declares that millions of self-appointed Negro 'leaders' make what the Negro wants sound very complicated.

Bunche continues: "I know what I as an individual want. And I have an idea that what I aspire for comes rather close to the aspirations of most Negroes."

2-23-50

Mr. Bunche says: "I ask for no special favor or treatment for the Negro individually or collectively All I want is this:

1. "That American society should cease requiring its Negro citizens to run the race of life over a special obstacle course while all other citizens compete on the flat;
2. "That American society lift the handicap of race from our shoulders;
3. "That it draw back the curtain of segregation;
4. "That the accusing finger of inferiority and scorn be no longer everywhere pointed at us as a group;
5. "That we be accepted as individuals for whatever we are worth and be given the unhampered opportunity to prove or disprove our worth;
6. "That we may walk in the society with our heads held high, full respect and dignity."

Mr. Bunche concludes:

"That is all I ask of American society as a Negro citizen, except that I ask for quick delivery."

Bunche, Nehru Among 28 Nominated For The Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway —(ANP)— Dr. UN Trusteeship Council, and Pandit Jawaharlah Nehru, prime min- Ralph J. Bunche, director of the inster of India, were among the 28 persons nominated here last week for the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize. Six institutions, all international in scope, were also nominated.

The nomination of Dr. Bunche for the award, which last year was worth $21,889.30, was based on his success in negotiating the armistice settlements in Palestine while serving as UN mediator between the Arabs and the Jews.

The prize, normally awarded in October, was established by the will of the late Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, as an annual award to the person or institution who did the most to further the cause of peace throughout the world. Candidates for the award may be nominated by governments of nations; members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee; professors of philosophy, economics or current history; institutions or individual previously awarded the prize and several international organizations.

Among others nominated are President Truman, Winston Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall, former secretary of state; Drs. Herbert V. Evat, former external affairs minister of Australia and former president of the UN General Assembly; and Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago. Last year's award went to Lord Boyd Orr of Scotland, president of the movement for World Federal government and former head of the UN Food and Agriculture organization.

Daily Worker [illegible] 6-18-50

CAP & GOWN PARADE: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations is shown after receiving honorary degree at 196th Commencement exercises at Columbia University. At the right of Dr. Bunche is President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Two marshals who officiated during the ceremonies are at his left.

June 6-26-50.

San Francisco *Examiner*—International

NIMITZ & BUNCHE
Straighten the elbow.

Inside Sources

In the backyard of his host, Admiral **Chester W. Nimitz,** the U.N.'s **Ralph Bunche** got some valuable pointers on the art of horseshoe pitching (*see cut*). In Berkeley to deliver a commencement address at the University of California, Bunche was ordered into a pair of sneakers by the admiral. As the backyard game progressed, Nimitz said: "Keep your arm straight at the elbow—less tiring, more accurate." Then, plopping a perfect ringer, the admiral advised his puffing house guest: "Best exercise in the world for sedentary people."

June 6-26-50

Expected To Take Lie's Job

By GILBERT HANDY
(Special to The Courier)

NEW YORK—If king making speculation out a Lake Success means anything, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche is the dark horse prospect who is most likely to pace his way ahead of the pack and become the next boss of the United Nations.

Courier

Sat 9-16-50

This is no idle conjecture. It is being talked all over the lot.

Delos Lovelace, Scripps-Howard staffer, the other day drew up the form charts on a successor to Trygve Lie, secretary-general, as they are being doped out today. Lovelace put his finger on something.

The form charts run somewhat as follows:

Lie's five-year term ends thi year. He wants to quit and ma have to quit. Russia and Chin don't want him.

The so-called leading prospects or candidates are Sir Ramaswami Mudiliar, Shamaldharee Lall and Jawaharlal Nehru, all of India; Dr. Luis Padilwa Nervo, Mexico, and Gen. Carlos Romulo of the Philippines.

To get elected, a candidate must win forty votes in the General Assembly and obtain the approval of the Security Council—minus a veto.

There's the rub.

Both Russia and China ar prepared to use the veto on Li if he seeks a full term.

Great Britain is cool towar the first two Indians. The opinion held of Nehru as an administrator is not high.

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Dr. Nervo of Mexico has his eyes on the Mexican presidency. Romulo can't get by Russia.

Therefore, all the form sheets which carry the names of some of the above men also carry Bunche's name as the one man most likely to get by opposition if the United States were to back him.

Russia would have to swing along because she has talked so big about the rights of colored people.

Added, of course, to this strength which Bunche would have as a compromise candidate is the fact that he is one of the big men in the United Nations who has done a concrete job.

His success in the armistice negotiations between Israel and the Arab states won the unstinted commendation of all the members of the United Nations.

Times. 9-14-50

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VOLUNTEERS WELCOMED: **Dr. Ralph Bunche, greets Mr. Kurt Hakanson, head of the first contingent of the Swedish Red Cross group of hospital personnel, arriving at Idlewild Airport. This group of 176 doctors, nurses and technicians are going to Korea to aid U. N. troops. At Dr. Bunche's sides are Sven Grafstrom, Swedish Representative to U.N. and Shamaldharee Lall, U.N. Assistant Secretary General. The group is staying at Fort Dix, N. J.**

Hold up A-bomb use—Dr. Bunche

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 8—(AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche said today the atomic bomb should be used "only if the situation becomes so critical that defense makes it necessary."

The United Nations mediator who brought peace in Palestine added that he doubted "that any nation controlling atomic weapons would use them."

"Use of the atomic bomb does not settle any political issue," he declared.

HERE TO RECEIVE the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize award, Bunche told a press conference he did not believe the recent military setbacks to U. N. forces in Korea would affect the prestige of the world organization.

Dr. Bunche arrived by plane last night after visiting several European countries.

"All the people I have met on the trip expressed their full confidence in the U. N.," Bunche declared.

Asked if he would be willing to mediate in the Korean conflict, Dr. Bunche replied he was an official of the United Nations, and as such had to accept the tasks given to him.

News

Fri. 12-8-50

Ala.

Dr Bunche An Honoured Coloured Man: MPs Told

West African Pilot

Wed. 5-3-50

Top Negro Diplomat Speaks To W.A.S.U. On The U.N.O.

Lagos, Nigeria

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—Two days after Lord Milverton, ex-Governor of Nigeria, described the West African Students Union as "Communistic," Dr Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations and former mediator between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine, was the guest of honour of African and West Indian students at the Chelsea hostel of W.A.S.U.

Earlier in the day, Dr Bunche was entertained at the House of Commons by members of all political parties — Socialists, Conservatives and Liberals.

The distinguished visitor was introduced to the Members of Parliament as "the most honoured coloured man in the world," after which he addressed the gathering on the work and achievements of the United Nations.

THE U.N. NOT PERFECT

He said that while the United Nations was not perfect, it was necessary to combat the feelings of scepticism and cynicism widely found among politicians and sections of the press.

"If the United Nations fails," warned Dr Bunche, "then it is inevitable that there will be a third world war more horrible and destructive than past wars."

The Negro scholar, described as the "greatest peace-maker" since the end of World War II, asserted that in face of all defeatism, the United Nations has already proved its usefulness by preventing wars where they were imminent and stopping them from spreading where they had broken out, as for example, Indonesia, Palestine, Korea, Greece and Kashmir.

That was something to be thankful for otherwise today the entire world might have been in flames.

Lagos, Nigeria

DR RALPH BUNCHE

Distinguished Negro scholar and diplomat. Former Palestine Mediator and now officer of the United Nations. He addressed Members of Parliament and West African students in London recently.

Asked to give his views on the Seretse Khama case, Dr Bunche declined by saying that as an official of the United Nations, he was not entitled to comment on matters which had not yet been referred to the Trusteeship Council or the Human Rights Council.

However, he had read all about the affair and would keep an eye on developments.

STUDENTS AS LEADERS

The gathering at the headquarters of the West African Students Union was attended by representatives from all parts of the Colonial Empire.

After a few introductory remarks by Dr M. Joseph-Mitchell, the General-Secretary of the League of Coloured Peoples, who introduced Dr Bunche to the coloured students and other visitors, the United Nations spokesman reviewed the history and work of the Trusteeship Council especially in relation to African trust territories.

He appealed to the students to study hard and prepare themselves for leadership in their countries when they return to their home-lands.

The struggle of the colonial peoples for self-government was endorsed in the Charter of the United Nations, and it was necessary in the interest of world peace and security.

For there can be no lasting peace in the world while some peoples are free and others still enslaved.

NEGROES IN U.S.A.

As regards the position of the 15,000,000 peoples of African descent in the United States, Dr Bunche said that while they still suffer great disabilities they were making rapid progress towards their goal of "first-class citizenship."

After questions were answered by the distinguished Negro leader, a vote of thanks to Dr Bunche was proposed by Mr Learie Constantine, chairman of the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee, and seconded by Mr H. D. Carberry, Oxford educated President of the West Indian Students Union and son of the Jamaica Supreme Court Judge Carberry.

He said that West Indians were proud of Dr Bunche's academic and diplomatic achievements, and hope that he will find the time to pay a visit to the Caribbean territories.

"For better or for worse, the West Indies are tied-up with America situated as they do on Uncle Sam's door-steps," said Mr Carberry, who was recently called to the English Bar.

On the following day, Dr Bunche motored to Cambridge University where he addressed the professors and students on the United Nations and world peace.

He left by plane for New York the same day.

He will report to the United Nations Secretariat on his discussions with the colonial students in this country, whose opinions on colonial policies and administration have been stated in a memorandum presented to the Secretary-General of U. N. O.

Mac Gets Flag Used By Bunche

Nippon Times

Date Feb 2 '50

Japan

TOKYO, Japan—The United Nations flag used by Ralph Bunche while mediating the Palestine War was placed on a standard last week and put in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters here. He accepted the flag from Gen. L. Lawton Collins.

The U.N.'s larger blue and white flag, also presented to MacArthur by Gen. Lawton, was raised over MacArthur's headquarters. It is being flown to the right of the Stars and Stripes.

Yale Honors Bunche

Defender Nat. 1-21-50
Chicago, Ill

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (right), who gained world acclaim as United Nations Mediator in Palestine, is awarded the annual Yale Political Union's honors for Distinguished Public Service. Dean William De Vane (left) of Yale College, and Yale Political Union President Alan R. Fineberg made the presentation.—Acme photo.

OFF TO RECEIVE THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

New York, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche boarding a Trans World Airlines plane at La Guardia Airport yesterday for Lisbon, en route to Oslo, Norway, where on Dec. 10 he will get the award for his work as international arbiter on the United Nations Commission for Palestine.

Honors to Bunche Stir Racial Hate in Election

Afro-American

New Orleans Mayor Who Gave UN Statesman 'Key' Called "Traitor" to Dixie Customs

Nat. 1-28-50

Baltimore

NEW ORLEANS—Because Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison awarded the "Key' to the city a month ago to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, "white supremacy,, has ben made an issue in the mayoralty campaign here for the first time since Reconstruction days.

The racial issue was raised by Alvin A. Cobb, a candidate in the primary this Tuesday, who has publicly identified himself as a "Dixiecrat."

Disowned by Democrats

However, local leaders of the States Rights Democrats have publicly disowned Cobb, charging that he is trying to 'create hate. prejudice and discontent."

In recent weeks groups of "white supremacy" advocates have been parading the streets urging the people to "vote white."

Morrison Target

They have distributed 150,000 circulars with a picture of Dr. unche receiving the "key" to the city from Mayor Morrison.

The circulars say the city must decide whether it wants to have "solial equality" with colored people and want them to have equality in schools, restaurants and moving pictures theatres.

25,000 Colored Votes

Cobb, who centered his main attack on the mayor, the incumbent candidate. (there are three in the race), accused him of being a traitor to Southern traditions in a radio address last Friday night after his followers paraded on Canal St., the city's main thoroughfare.

Of the 207,000 qualified voters, 25,000 are colored people, the largest number in the city's history. The racial group represents one-third of the total population.

51 1950

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

NOBEL PRIZE- 1950
Dec. 10, 1950- Oslo, Norway
($23,000)? ($31,700)

Bunche Wins Nobel Prize

Advertiser
Sat. 9-23-50

OSLO, NORWAY, Sept. 22—(AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, grandson of an American Negro slave and United Nations mediator who brought an end to conflict in the Holy Land, has been awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1950.

As far as is known here, Dr Bunche is the first Negro ever to be awarded a Nobel prize in any field. Certainly, he is the first of his race to receive the peace prize. It will be presented to him Dec. 10.

Announcement of the award was made Friday night by the Norwegian Nobel Committee which never gives the reason for its choice. The prize this year amounts to 164,303 Kroner (about $23,000). Montgomery Ala.

At Lake Success, Dr. Bunche said he had received the news "with deep humility." He was busy at work as principal director in the trusteeship division of the United Nations.

"I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations," he said.

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden as the United Nations mediator in Palestine, after Bernadotte was assassinated in 1948, effected an armistice that ended the bitter clash between Jews and Arabs and threatened the entire Middle East soon after World War II.

Bunche of U. N. Is Chosen For 1950 Nobel Peace Prize

Palestine Mediator's Award First to Negro—To Be Given in Oslo Dec. 10

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22 — The Nobel Peace Prize for 1950 was awarded today to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the United Nations mediator between Israel and the Arab states. He is the first Negro to win the award.

Times

Dr. Bunche was acting mediator in Palestine after the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte in September, 1948. Dr. Bunche negotiated three armistice agreements and remained in Palestine until the fighting was over.

Sat 9-23-50

Dr. Bunche, now 46 years old, returned to the United States in April, 1949, and resumed his work as Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division.

He was selected for the Nobel Peace Prize from twenty-eight nominees. Among them were President Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Several humanitarian organizations were nominated also for the prize, which in recent years has gone to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Society of Friends.

The prize will be presented on Dec. 10 in Oslo.

This year there will be a special celebration, as it is fifty years since the trust fund for the award was established under the will of the Swedish industrialist and scientist, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Mr. Nobel died in 1896.

Times

Other prizes provided by the income from the fund are awarded annually to persons who have contributed outstandingly to the common good in the domains of physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology and literature.

The value of the peace prize this year is 164,303 Swedish kroner, or about $31,700.

Sat 9-23-50

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

United Nations

To mark the anniversary, surviving winners of the peace prize are being invited to Oslo to attend the Ceremonial presentation to Dr. Bunche. Last year the winner was Lord Boyd Orr and in 1946 the award was shared by Emily Green Balch and John Mott of the United States.

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize is made by a special committee selected by the Norwegian Parliament, the Storting. The selection of Dr. Bunche is being markedly applauded in Norway.

Bunche Stresses the U. N.

At Lake Success, Dr. Bunche was quoted by The Associated Press as saying he received the news of the Nobel award "with deep humility."

"I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations," he said.

Dr. Bunche paid tribute to his predecessor for laying the essential foundations of the Palestine agreements, calling Count Bernadotte "the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine."

"At this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine," Dr. Bunche said.

The story of Ralph Johnson Bunche is, in essence, the story of American democracy at its best.

The winner of the 1950 Nobel peace award was born in Detroit forty-six years ago last month. Within the span of less than half a century, this grandson of a Negro slave rose to world acclaim as a top-ranking diplomat.

Ralph Bunche slipped into the pattern of American success stories when he became orphaned at the age of 14 and earned his way through high school by laying carpets to pay his expenses.

A husky, likable lad, he went through the University of California on an athletic scholarship, starring in basketball, baseball and football.

In college he helped make his way by working as a janitor. During the summer he ran messages for a West Coast shipping line.

Taught Political Science

Armed with a Master's degree from Harvard, he became dean of Howard University's department of political science in 1928, a year after his graduation from the University of California.

When the second World War broke out, the young professor was given a leave of absence to serve in the Office of Strategic Services as chief of the agency's Africa section.

From that point on, Ralph Bunche's destiny became assured. In 1944 he joined the State Department as a social science analyst on colonial areas. Three years later he resigned from "State" to cast his lot with the United Nations.

In September, 1948, when Dr. Bunche was serving as an aide to Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, the United Nations mediator in Palestine, an assassin's bullet snuffed out the life of his chief.

Armistice Is Negotiated

Scarcely ten month later Ralph Bunche now acting mediator, catapaulted into fame when through his skill, tact, ingenuity, and patience the Arab countries and Israel signed armistice agreements.

Honors were heaped on the man who brought peace to Palestine. A score of colleges and universities showered degrees on him. Los Angeles had a "Ralph Bunche Day"

and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called him "one of the greatest statesmen this country had produced."

Ralph Bunche remained a champion of racial brotherhood.

Once, when President Truman sought to appoint him an assistant secretary of state with headquarters in Washington, he replied: "I served my exile there—now I prefer to live as a free man."

Last year, at a Lincoln's Birthday ceremony in Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Bunche declared that the capital had not yet admitted Lincoln's moral dictum that the Negro was a man. He has often, however, indicated that the future of race relations in this country can be viewed with "reasonable optimism."

FOR SERVICES TO MANKIND

American Negroes have a right to be proud that one of their race, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, has been awarded the Nobel Prize. All Americans have a right to be proud, too. But the important point is not that Dr. Bunche is a Negro or that he is an American. The important point is that this award, given for services in bringing peace to Israel and the Arab states, was richly earned by character, courage and intelligence. Ralph Bunche is the sort of human being this troubled world needs at this particular time. The grandson of a slave, he came up from poverty by hard work, won his way as a teacher, field investigator and public official and commands the respect of all who have come in contact with him or who know even a little about his accomplishments.

When this much has been said we still have to return to the fact of race. Ralph Bunche is a great individual but the recognition that has come to him will speak eloquently to all the colored peoples of the world. This is democracy speaking and saying to all humanity that it values men for their personal worth and not for the extraneous circumstances of their breed or origin. We do not believe Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Nehru or General Marshall, who were also nominated for this award, will begrudge it to Dr. Bunche.

BUNCHE SURPRISED BY NEWS OF AWARD

'Little Flabbergasted,' He Says —Plans to Go to Norway in December for Prize

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

9-23-50

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 22—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche confessed himself to a "a little flabbergasted at the moment" on hearing the news today that he had won the 1949 Nobel peace prie for his work as acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine. He received the news while having lunch.

Later, Dr. Bunche, now Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, said that the would go to Oslo on Dec. 10 to receive the prize in person.

Dr. Bunche gave credit to the United Nations, to Count Folke Bernadotte and to the United Nations observers and civil servants for the success of the Palestine mediation.

"I more than anyone recognize the extent to which my peace efforts flowed from the strength of the United Nations," he declared. "I was in Palestine as an official of the United Nations. For five months I was the chief assistant of Count Folke Bernadotte, the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine. It was Count Bernadotte who achieved the first truce in Palestine, and thereby laid the essential foundations for the armistice agreements."

Backing of U. N. Cited

"In all of my efforts I was strongly backed by the Security Council of the United Nations," he continued. "Moreover, I had constantly the indispensable and invaluable support of the Secretary General, Trygve Lie, and his office. In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a cooperative achievement, carried out by a highly competent team of more than 700 military observers and international civil servants of many nationalities. At this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine."

Mr. Lie said the United Nations was proud that a member of its secretariat had been chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize, and declared that Dr. Bunche had fully merited the honor.

Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, praised Dr. Bunche for his "herculean efforts to put an end to fighting in Palestine, his inexhaustible patience, resource and ingenuity in the complex armistice negotiations between Israel and her four neighobrs."

The award is "a fitting tribute to a great servant of the United Nations and gives renewed strength to faith in its cause," Mr. Sharett said.

News of the award spread quickly both at Flushing Meadow, where the General Assembly's General Committee had just adjourned for the day, and at Lake Success. Secretariat members streamed into Dr. Bunche's office to congratulate him, and his secretaries were swamped with messages, telephone calls and telegrams.

No Hint of Award

The quiet-spoken trusteeship director was finishing lunch at 2:30 P. M. in the dining room at headquarters here when associates came in to say they had heard a news bulletin about the award. A telegram signed by Gunnar Jahn and August Schou of the Nobel Committee arrived shortly thereafter.

Dr. Bunche said he had had no hint that the Nobel Prize might come to him except for a newspaper story several months ago listing him as one of several possible candidates, "but I didn't take it very seriously," he said.

Dr. Bunche said he had no idea what he might do with the prize money.

"I'm a very conservative person by nature, and I never spend anything before I get it," he said. He immediately recalled, however, that he had just had a champagne cocktail to celebrate the news, "which was more than I could afford."

It was the second great source of personal happiness to reach Dr. Bunche in two weeks. Two weeks ago his young son, who had been stricken with poliomyelitis, returned home from the hospital completely recovered. The boy is "already running all around the house," Dr. Bunche said.

For his work in mediating the Palestine dispute, Dr. Bunche has already received thirty-eight national and two international awards and nineteen honorary degrees.

News Delights Acheson

Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed delight yesterday on learning that Dr. Bunche had won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize.

"I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award," Secretary Acheson said in a statement released here.

The statement continued:

"Dr. Bunche's achievement in bringing about armistice agreements between Israel and the neighboring Arab states stands as one of the first and foremost contributions of the United Nations to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. He took up the arduous assignment of his distinguished predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte, in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

"His conscientious and imaginative efforts in bringing about the armistice agreements showed most clearly that where there is a genuine will to negotiate the achievement of international peace and security is really possible."

Bunche Decries National Hysteria And Witchhunts

Journal & Guide

51

BERKLEY, Cal. — (INS) — Dr. Ralph Bunche charged Friday that partisan influences are demoralizing the government and the American people through witchhunts and hysteria.

DR. BUNCHE

The United Nations official, speaking at the University of California commencement exercises said the people "do not require either chaperoning or policing in order to insure their allegiance to our country and its democratic creed."

He said he is greatly alarmed by what he called "these dangerous tendencies" and warned that they might undermine the American way of life. He called for a new affirmation of democratic ways and a return to "the good old days when we had nothing to fear but fear itself."

Sat 7-1-50 Norfolk Va.

* * *

"IT SEEMS TO ME," said Dr. Bunche, **"that those who would now distract us by showing mistrust and hysteria are selling the American people short. It is false counsel to urge that we must surrender some of our faith and freedom in order to save the rest of it.**

"Surely we would be much better off and our national interests better served if there were less talk of fear and more expression of confidence in ourselves; if there were less witchhunting and more concrete evidences of faith in Americans and true Americans; if there were less negativism and more concentration on strengthening and perfecting our democratic armor."

Dr. Bunche added that America's greatest strength lies in pursuing the traditional American democratic way.

* * *

"THERE IS NO force in the world," he said, "so great as that of a free people united under the common inspiration of building a free society in which every individual is to be a corporate partner.

"That is the American force. With that force we can be equal to any challenge, internal or external. Without it, the future cannot be faced with great confidence."

Leaving here, Dr. Bunche, famed Palestine mediator, headed for Los Angeles to deliver his second commencement address in three days.

The diplomat, the main speaker at the 87th commencement exercises of the University of California at Berkeley Friday, Sunday, talked to graduates of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Bunche Appointed To National Girl Scout Office

Lighthouse and Informer

51

NEW YORK - Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Chief of the U.N. Trusteeship Division, was one of four new members appointed to the National Advisory Council of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., it was announced this week by Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Chairman of the Council.

Sat. 6-16-50

The other new members are: Mrs. Herbert Lehman, former vice-president of the Girl Scouts, and wife of the Junior Senator from New York; Mrs. Oswald Lord, a member of the Women's City Club of New York; and Robert Moses, New York City Construction Coordinator.

Columbia S.C.

The Council, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Brooke, honorary vice president and a former president of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., advises the national Board of Directors on matters of national and international importance. Its mem [illegible] are outstanding citizen [illegible] over the country.

Bunche Decries National Hysteria And Witchhunts

Journal and Guide

51

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ix Thousand Hear octor Bunche at entucky State College

Bystander

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Frankfort,Ky.—"There is but one ind of world worthy of mankind hat is a world of free peoples, a orld based upon full recognition of he equality of man and of the right dignity and worth of the individual being. It is only in this kind of world that the ideal of human brotherhood can find effective experssion. It is only in this kind of world that secure foundations for peace can be laid," declared Doctor Ralph Bunche.

Thur. 6-15-50

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The famed statesman who succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as United Nations mediator in Palestine spoke at commencement exercises at Kentucky State College in Frankfort.

The Honorable Earle C. Clements, governor of Kentucky, who was accompanied by his staff and many state officials, spoke briefly, commending Doctor Bunche, Doctor R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, and the 1950 graduating class. He expressed the hope that the ideals sought through education would "bring about a more complete understanding and love of our fellow men."

Des Moines Iowa

No Substitute

"There is no substitute for human rights," continued Doctor Bunche. "There is no substitute for freedom, for equality. There can be no self-espect, no human dignity without hem. Indeed there can be no civilization without them. We Americans are part of the vast and powerful and dynamic nation, a great power whose responsibilities and influence in the modern world are staggering in scope. The original traditions, and creed of this nation are an inspiration to all freedom loving people. From the beginning, Americans —of all colors—have fought and died for their freedom and ideals. Having won by blood the right to maintain an independent existence which has been based on the Cardinal principles. They spoke of inalienable ights of the incontestable fact that ll men are both free and qual of the dignity of men. These are the essentials, the virtues."

Doctor Bunche further stated, "Negroes wish only to be Americans. There are no 'if's', no 'buts' no qualifications. That is all that I ask of American society. Except that I ask rather prompt delivery."

In closing, Doctor Bunche addressed the graduates, "As you leave these portals I wish you well and wish you the fulfillment of your aspirations. May the life you live conform with those great promises of American democracy."

Dr. Bunche Elected Oberlin Trustee

Journal and Guide

OBERLIN, O.—(INS)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Palestine Mediator for the United Nations, has been elected a trustee of Oberlin College.

Oberlin President William E. Stevenson announced that Dr. Bunche, whose election is effective immediately for a term ending Jan. 1, 1953, succeeds the late Lucian T. Warner of Bridgeport, Conn., who died in March.

Sat. 6-24-50

51

Dr. Bunche is director of the UN Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and is acting Assistant Secretary General of the UN.

* * *

THE NEW DIRECTOR. a student of anthropology, colonial problems and race relations, has received 19 honorary degrees from American colleges and universities since June, 1950.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Bunche received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Oberlin College a year ago when he was principal speaker at the school's commencement exercises.

Bunche to Moscow

Ambassadorial Appointment Urged for Nobel Winner

To the New York Herald Tribune:

When Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo this week, expressed the conviction that East-West issues do not require resort to arms, I was moved to a desire that President Truman appoint this great American as United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Herald Tribune

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Skilled in the negotiations of complex human affairs, his integrity demonstrated to many of the nations of the world by his administration of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, his high character evidenced by his recent election to Harvard's famed faculty, Dr. Bunche symbolizes to the writer the faith of the Western World in the dignity of man.

Distinguished officers of our Army and Navy have carried our ambassadorial contacts with the U. S. S. R. with credit. May our national leaders now rise to the occasion by the appointment of this outstanding representative of American civilian life to the responsibility of developing Soviet understanding of American purposes.

Dec 15-50

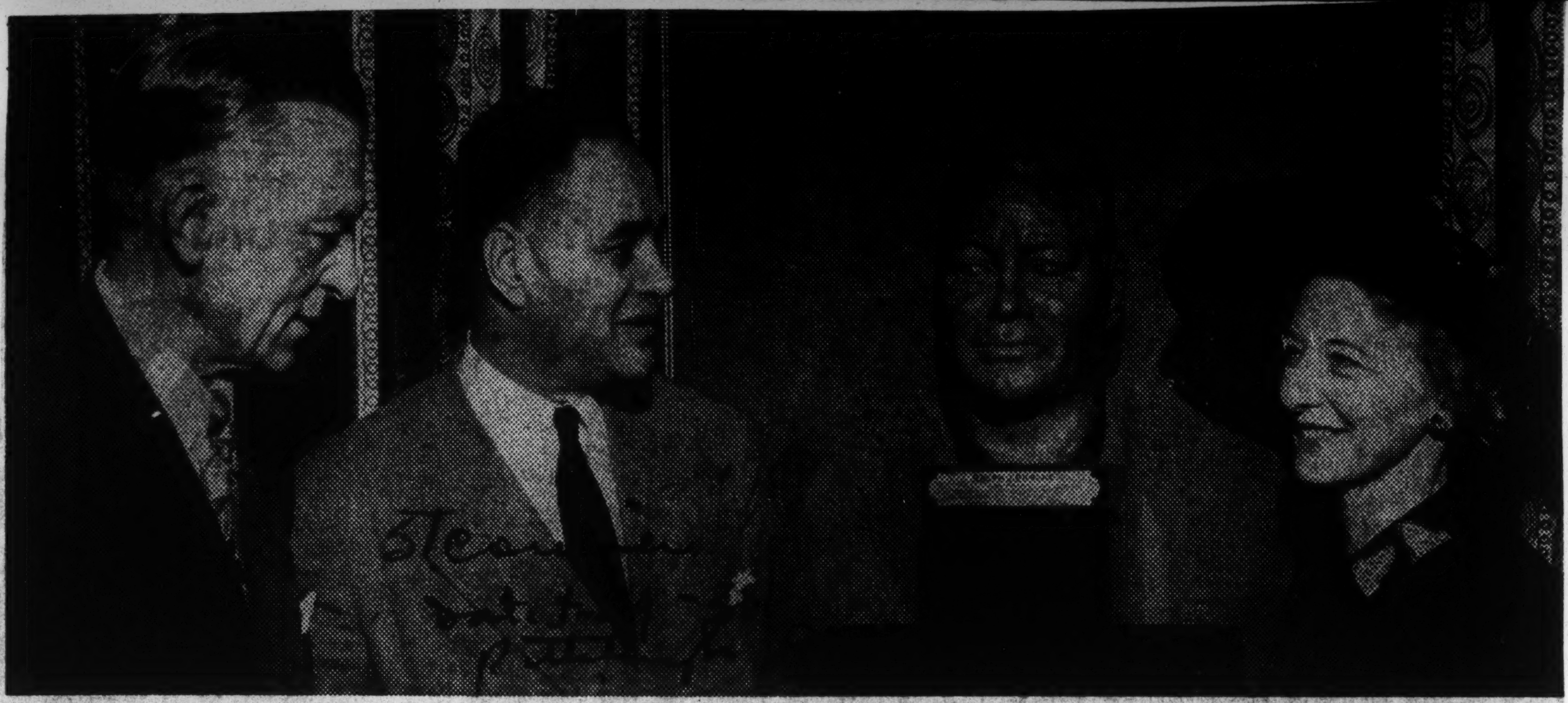
New York

The surmounting of sectional differences demonstrated by the Senatorial confirmation of this grandson of a slave as our Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. could demonstrate to the world the strength of our national unity.

If talks with Generalissimo J. Stalin and his associates of the Politburo are a part of the process of resolving international conflicts, I can think of no one better able than Dr. Bunche to represent my point of view in such negotiations.

Prompt action in telegraphing or writing President Truman, White House, Washington, D. C., urging the appointment of Dr. Bunche as our Moscow representative is of the essence if this suggestion makes sense to any of your readers.

JOHN PEARSON,
Managing Trustee, Institute for
Associated Research.
Hanover. N. H., Dec. 13, 1950.



Bunche to Live On—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Trusteeship Director and Acting Mediator for Palestine, will always be present at the United Negro College Fund headquarters in New York. Reginald E. Gilmore, vice president of Sperry Corporation, formally presents new portrait head of Dr. Bunche to the UNCF at unveiling ceremonies honoring Dr. Bunche at the headquarters.

Letter From Dr. Bunche Really A Treasure But Creates Problem

By Luix Virgil Overbea

Chicago. — (ANP) — Many people in the world would probably give most anything for an autograph of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, the world's greatest award of achievement.

Call

Here in Chicago, is a man who has more than a mere autograph of the great man—he has a letter from the United Nations leader. But he is not very happy about the situation connected with the letter.

51

No, he does not want to get rid of the letter or anything like that—he just wants to do something about it. Here is the story.

Fri. 12-22-50

Yeoman P. Thompson, 34, about six weeks ago sent a letter to Dr. Bunche congratulating him immediately after he had been announced as winner of the Nobel award. In this letter he also offered Dr. Bunche a case of California vintage wine as a "treat to your world statesmanship."

Kansas City

At that time Thompson could afford to make such a statement because then he worked as a special public relations assistant in Chicago for the Wine Growers guild with national offices in Lodi, Calif.

In a letter dated Nov. 7, 1950, Dr. Bunche sent this gracious answer:

"I wish to thank you for the very kind sentiments expressed in your congratulatory message on the occasion of the award to me of the Nobel Peace Prize. I am deeply appreciative.

"I shall be most happy to receive the California wines which you so kindly extend. Sincerely yours."

Dr. Bunche sent his letter to Thompson in care of the California office of the guild. In the meantime Thompson's job of promotion had ended, and he finally received the letter last week. It had been opened and read by the company.

Today, Thompson is anxiously seeking a firm producing California wine which will fulfill his promise of giving the vintage wine "toast" to Dr. Bunche.

A native of Chicago, Thompson has been active in the field of public relations since 1935. He probably is devoting more of his time to trying to keep his promise to the head of the UN trusteeship department than he is to his work.

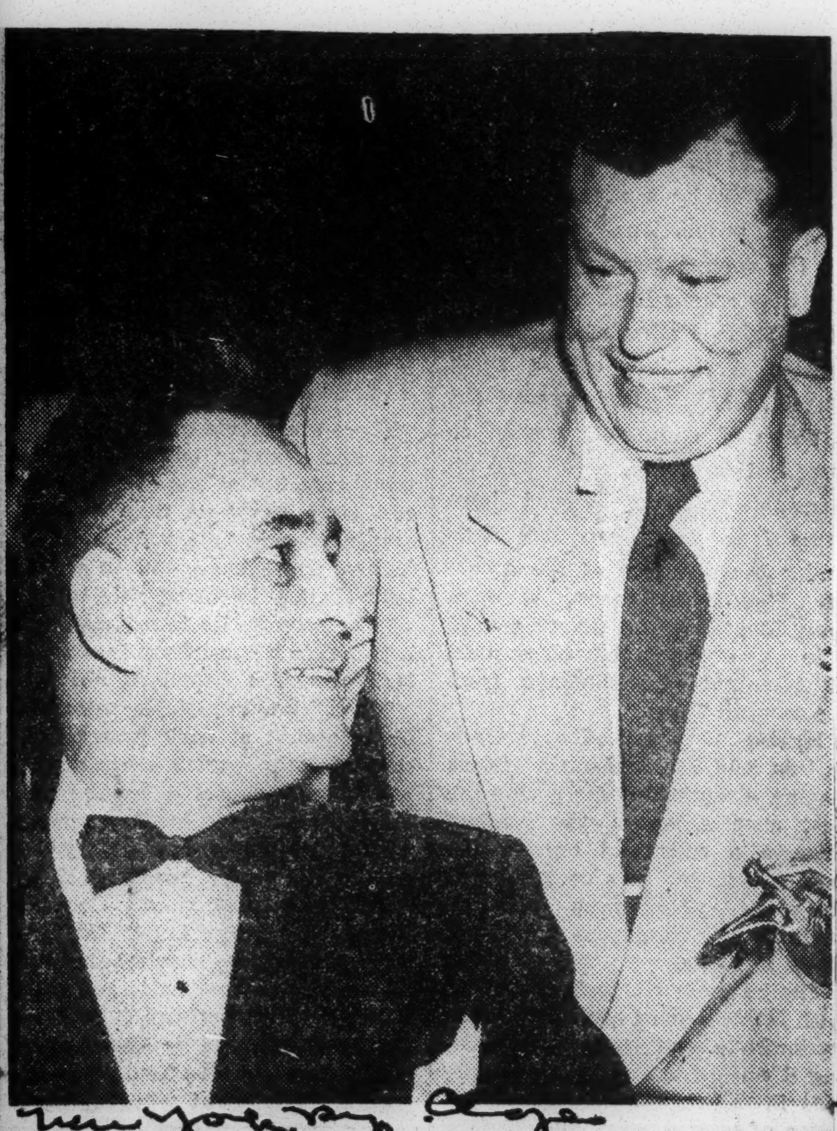
He is married and has seven children. Also living with him and his family are two children of his wife by a previous marriage. His youngsters are:

Tanya; 8; Yvonne, 7; Judith, 6; Yeoman Jr., 5; Nevin, 3; Lettie, 2, and Michael, 1. The other two youngsters are Barbara, 15, and Coleridge Jr., 13.

He and his family live in the Morgan Park community at 10993 Racine Ave., and he has an office at 3456 S. State St., room 206.

Although Thompson's idea of a gift of good vintage wine to Dr. Bunche appears to have backfired on him, he still thinks it was a good thought. He said:

"I sure hope that some company will donate my offer to Dr. Bunche."



New York Age

BUNCHE HUNTS MONEY: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship division director, was principal speaker at Greater New York Fund's 1950 opening dinner to get $8,000,000. Dinner was held last week at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Drive benefits 423 voluntary hospitals, health and social service agencies in New York.

Sat. 5-6-50 51

Dr. Bunche, Given LL.D., In Tolerance Plea Here

51

Constitution

Palestine Mediator Deplores Bigotries In Address At AU

Mon. 4-24-50

By ALEX JOINER

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche received the degree of doctor of laws—his fourteenth honorary degree—from Atlanta University at the conclusion of an address, "Human Relations and the Foundation for Peace," which he delivered there as fifth speaker in the John Hope Lecture Series.

Over 2,000 persons—white and Negro — jammed Sisters Chapel, and stood outside on the lawn, and listened through open windows to hear the United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Palestine mediator plead for better human relations toward the establishing of a permanent peace.

Atlanta Ga

Dr. Bunche declared there is "an amazing illiteracy in the field of social relationships in the world today." "The world at large," he said, "is characterized by almost universally dangerous bigotries—racial and religious—and intolerance.

"It is a grim picture, but far from a hopeless one," he continued. "Man has shown a tremendous genius in harnessing things material, and though man has it in his hands to wipe himself off the face of the earth, he can survive if correct constructive action is taken."

This action, Dr. Bunche said, "which is the answer to all the burning problems of the world today," is the human factor. "Man must learn to live with himself," he said.

Peace, he stated, "rests in the attitude of the people, not in charters, pacts or diplomacy."

The United Nations, he explained, realized a need of "long-range objectives" to replace the short-range ones set up immediately after World War II to keep an "uneasy peace."

These objectives, he said, must aim at the "cultivation of soil for peace by digging up the roots of war—the bringing about of an indispensable change of attitude in relations among people."

Today the leadership of the United States is unparalleled in history. "It needs its full strength and greatest unity, and is squanderihg neded man power in time of crisis in group conflicts."

Race relations, he said, is this nation's number one problem and "in many ways the greatest problem." It is not a sectional problem," Bunche said (noting the fact he was speaking in Georgia), "but a national problem, indeed, international."

"Hope," he said, "lies in the fact that human attitudes are not inborn and can be changed." He urged this change "to eliminate an aberration from sound democratic principle."

He urged that the American Negro, "now relegated to the basement of society," be allowed to "run the race of life, not over an obstacle course, but on the flat, like all other Americans."

"The Negro is first of all an American citizen—no more or no less," he concluded.

Dr. Bunche was introduced by Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University President, who awarded the honorary degree. During the program a bust of the late Dr. John Hope, former president of Atlanta University for whom the lecture series is called. was unveiled.

Bunche gets 14th honorary degree

Tribune

Sat. 5-6-50

ATLANTA — The UN's Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was honored with his 14th honorary degree Sunday by Atlanta university at the close of the fifth John Hope lecture, presented before a mixed audience of more than 2,500. The degree, Doctor of Laws, was conferred by university president, Dr. Rufus E. Clement.

Los Angeles Calif

In his address, Dr. Bunche made a sincere plea for the full citizenship rights of Negroes which "... have been too long delayed.

"The Negro citizen, as every other American, treasures peace, freedom, human dignity, and the rights of man, and longs for a peaceful just and democratic world order."

The famous UN official explained his position "... as one who is proud both to be a Negro and an American," but added that: "If we are all Americans—not Negro on the one hand and white on the other, without group segregation, there should be no racial attitudes."

He added that Negro citizens belong in the middle of the mainstreams of American life, not on the bank or on the periphery.

"Every hour that a Negro citizen is deprived of rights and opportunities, that much of his American heritage is irretriveably lost," he asserted.

BALKING WAR NOT ENOUGH

Mentioning that the function of the United Nations has been successfully tested in alleviating dangerous war situations that have developed since 1945, he observed that at the San Francisco conference there was the realization that this was not enough and that to dig up the roots of war, a new long range objective was necessary.

Listing human attitudes, human relationships, economic insecurity, rivalry among countries and colonial imperialism as contributing factors and the roots of war, Dr. Bunche insisted that these must be dug up and the soil for peace must be cultivated.

The audience was told that the human factor is the basis of the United Nations, and "Wherever the United Nations operates, the human factor is present and is often decisive."

Bust of Bunche unveiled in N. Y.

Tribune

NEW YORK — A portrait bust of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, was unveiled last week at national headquarters of the United Negro College Fund, during ceremonies attended by Dr. Bunche and officials of UN and the Fund.

51

Sat. 5-6-50

Reginald E. Gillmor, vice-president of Sperry Corporation and a trustee of Hampton Institute, one of the Fund member colleges, presented the bust. Citing Dr. Bunche's achievement in effecting the Palestine Peace, Gillmor hailed the former acting UN mediator in the Middle East as "a symbol and example of all that is good in men and a man who has constantly increased his usefulness in the world."

Los Angeles Calif

Dr. Bunche said, "The College Fund is engaging in valiant work which makes up to some extent for some of the failures of our society."

The bust was executed by Ruth Brall as the last in a series of 12 portrait busts of outstanding American Negroes begun two years ago.

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Doctor Bunche's Speech

Daily World

Thurs. 4-27-50

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Palestine mediator, made a good case for the immediate eradication of segregation and discrimination in his speech at Atlanta university last Sunday.

Racial segregation, bigotry and intolerance, he said, constitute a serious threat to American democracy and world peace.

Reminding his audience that the United States is divided by group conflicts at a time when it is seriously challenged on the international scene, the distinguished United Nations official called for the immediate removal of the "curtain of segregation" and discrimination.

"America," he said, "should cease requiring its Negro citizens to run the race of life on a special obstacle course while the other citizens run on the flat."

These are rousing words which dig in the core of the matter. Dr. Bunche's statements should be weighed carefully in Congress, in the Supreme court, and in the legislatures of all the Southern states.

At the same time, Bunche gave the quietus to the gradualists who say that Negroes are "impatient and are in too much of a hurry". That, he said, is beside the point. He added:

"No doubt as a group they (Negroes) will continue to make progress. The crux of the matter is this. The rate of a peoples' progress must always be too slow when people are deprived of their rights and privileges.

Intelligent and reasonable people everywhere will agree with the forthright and able United Nations official. Jim Crow must go—and immediately.

America can ill afford to squander its human resources in intergroup conflicts when there is iminent danger from the outside.

Russian communism poses a serious threat to the continued survival of America and Western civilization. President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson recently proclaimed a world-wide campaign to carry the cause of freedom to subject peoples everywhere.

The fight for freedom must begin at home. If our cold war fight against communism is to succeed, segregation and discrimination must be blotted out at home.

New York N.Y. Age

Sat. 5-6-50

ANOTHER AWARD: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, right, received another award on Sunday when the Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society gave him a scroll in recognition of "his signal accomplishments toward making this a better world to live in. Shown with Dr. Bunche are Dr. Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean of the N. Y. School of Social Work and Mrs. Peyton F. Anderson, chairman of the Harlem District Committee. Presentation was made at Twelfth Annual Scholarship meeting which launched drive for fellowship funds for Negro college graduates.—Staff photo by Fentress.

Bunche Opposes Reorganizing U.N.

Herald Tribune

Says It Would Be First Step From Cold to Hot War

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Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the department of trusteeships of the United Nations, said yesterday a reorganization of U. N. to exclude the Soviet Union would be the "first step in advancing the cold war into a hot war."

Mon. 5-1-50

"The U. N. has shown its ability to stop five or six wars already," he said at the twelfth annual scholarship meeting of the Community Societies' Harlem District Committee, held at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University.

New York N.Y.

"This could not have been accomplished if the world were split into two parts." Although he never mentioned the name of former President Herbert Hoover, Mr. Bunche's talk was devoted mostly to opposing Mr. Hoover's recent suggestion that the Soviets be left out of a new United Nations organization.

Yesterday's meeting inaugurated a drive for funds with which to provide three or four fellowships at Columbia's School of Social Work next year for Negro social workers. It was reported a total of $23,000 had been collected in campaigns since 1939.

Bunche Mug Brings $100 At An Auction

Cleveland Ohio

Herald

NEW YORK CITY—(CNS)—New Yorkers showed their deep admiration for Dr. Ralph Bunche at an auction held at the Parke-Bernet Galleries on Madison avenue here this week for the benefit of the rheumatic heart diseased children's home at Irving-On-The Hudson. One patron offered $100 and got a mere pottery mug contributed by Dr. Bunche.

Sept. 28-50

Other famous personages who contributed articles to be placed on the auction block were Arturo Toscanini, whose baton was sold for $40; Gypsy Rose Lee, who's black lace girdle, an autographed picture and a fan, brought a total of $15; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Cardinal Spelman, Albert Einstein, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Bernard Baruch. They were among 120 prominent personages participating. Total amount taken in was $4,360.

The laugh of the day, however, came when the much publicized lace panties belonging to tennis player Gertrude (Gorgeous Gussie) Morgan, were sold for only $10, the smallest price of all.

Bunche Backed For Lie U.N. Post

Inquirer

Wash.

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

10-23-50

Philadelphia Pa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Influential Government sources have indicated that the name of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, recent winner of the Nobel Prize of peace, is being discussed with "appreciable frequency" as a possible compromise candidate for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations, if an international stalemate develops in the selection of a successor of Trygve Lie, the incumbent.

The bringing forth of Dr. Bunche's name of connection with the top spot in the U.N. was in addition to the support given the idea of having him appointed head of a commission to establish peace in Korea. Serious consideration is being given Dr. Bunche for the latter post despite the fact that persons close to the former Howard University professor say he is not interested in attempting another mission of that type.

DIVERT WORLD ATTENTION

Russian opposition to Lie, which has developed to appreciable proportions within the last several weeks, is reported here to be accompanied by a counter-move in support of Dr. Bunche for the U.N. post. The strategy, according to reliable sources, pivots on the Russian hope that its leaders can divert world attention from its moves toward its "magnanimous attitude toward peoples of color."

Informed circles, in which discussion of the pro-Bunche move on the part of Soviet sympathizers has reached a high point, hold that the Russians do not sincerely seek the selection of the Negro scholar for the high U.N. post.

In addition, it is believed that the Communists would not, inreality, welcome his command of a peace commission in Korea. However, if the strong United States influence can be maneuvered into the position of opposing Bunche, it could be used, the Russians believe, as good propaganda in Asia as well as among Negroes in this country.

ACCEPTS HARVARD POST

Associates of Dr. Bunche, who has tentatively agreed to accept a professorship at Harvard University next fall, hold that the peacemaker of Palestine seriously hopes to retire from his post as head of the Trusteeship Division of the U.N. next year and devote as much time as possible to writing and teaching.

Meanwhile, however, Negro supporters of President Truman, who are admittedly restive as regards a reduction in prestige among Negroes, are known to be pressing for some major assignment for Dr. Bunche in an effort to underpin their party's position.

While Dr. Bunche flatly refused a Presidential appointment as an assistant secretary of the State Department, the Fair Deal forces do not believe that he could afford to turn, down another call from the Nation in the form of a Presidential proffer.

WOULD NOT RECONSIDER

Attempts to have Dr. Bunche reconsider his reluctance to work for the United States Government in Washington were wholly unimpressive, according to those who held conversations with Dr. Bunche immediately following the offer. The educator said at that time that "many considerations" had forced him to refuse the State Department post.

However, close friends said that continued segregation and racial discrimination in Washington, concerning which President Truman would make no move, had greatly influenced the decision.

Dr. Bunche's name also has come into discussion in connection with private industrial exploitation of sections of Africa. Corporations seeking to develop what is looked upon as an appreciable potential in trade between this country and West Africa, have been reported as interested in having Dr. Bunche connected with the move, which is expected to reach boom proportions when the Korean conflict has ended.

VAST RESERVOIR

The potentiality of the African trade was pointed out recently by W. Clifford Shields, a vice president of Farrell Lines, Inc. The shipping executive said:

"The Continent of Africa is a vast reservoir of strategic materials and commercial commodities upon which the United States does draw and will increasingly draw because of its importance to us as a source of raw materials.

While the export trade of the United States to West Africa is restricted at the present time, the desire for things American is quite apparent, and the potential trade with West Africa is tremendous."

TECHNICAL POSITIONS

Acquaintances here did not hold any appreciable hope that private industry would have any offer in which Dr. Bunche would be interested. However, it is being observed here that an increasing number of American Negroes are moving into technical and professional positions in a number of African sections, notably the Republic of Liberia.

The postwar development in the West African area is expected to center largely around veneer and plywoods, mahogany and raw rubber. The port of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, is not modernized and provisions for extensive air traffic are only in blueprint stages.

Much of the work to be accomplished with American investments is expected to be directed by Negro engineers trained at Howard University.

Stale Racial References Bore Bunche

NEW YOR (NNPA) — "I am weary of reading that Ralph Bunche is the first colored person to do one thing or another," Dr. Bunche declared as he spoke at the first morning lecture of the season at Town Hall last Wednesday.

Afro American

"It is easy to be the first colored person to do something. It would be more worth while to be the first American to do something. That will be a day of maturity for American democracy."

Sat 11-18-50

Dr. Bunche, senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, urged strong moral leadership and an "understanding approach to all peoples" for "peace with freedom and honor" through the United Nations.

Baltimore Md.

He will leave next month to receive his Nobel Peace Prize.

Korean Unity a Challenge

Korea, besides demonstrating that most UN members "will meet aggressive force with force," may have taught Western nations a lesson in getting along with people in Asia and Africa," he said.

Confident that the warfare will be successfully concluded, he said "still greater challenges face the United Nations. Korea will have to be united; the deep wounds inflicted by that artificial barrier, the 38th Parallel, will have to be healed."

Bunche Sees Korea As Lesson for West

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He Urges an 'Understanding Approach to All Peoples'

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, yesterday urged strong moral leadership and an 'understanding approach to all peoples for 'peace with freedom and honor' through the United Nations. He spoke in the first of the morning lectures of the season at Town Hall.

New York N.Y.

Dr. Bunche, who will leave next month to receive his Nobel Peace Prize, injected one personal reference into his plea for racial understanding, in commenting on the emphasis that the press has put on his race.

Herald Tribune

"I am weary of reading that Ralph Bunche is the first Negro to do one thing or another," he said. "It's easy to be the first Negro to do something. It would be more worth while to be the first American to do something. That will be a day of maturity for American democracy."

Ithaca

11-9-50

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Courier Editorials

An Honor Deserved

WE HASTEN to congratulate Dr. Ralph Bunche on winning the Nobel Peace Prize for 1949.

We are naturally gratified not only because Dr. Bunche is a Negro but because his service to humanity warrants the award.

Courier

We are pleased, too, because this recognition of an outstanding man proves not only that people of color, properly qualified, are capable of attaining the greatest heights, but because Dr. Bunche serves as an inspiration to the thousands of young men and women of color who have capacity and ambition.

Sat. 9-30-50

Dr. Bunche was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth and, like most American Negroes has known the hurt of discrimination and segregation; but he was not defeated by these fell circumstances.

He came up at a time when the color line was much more rigid than it is today and when much fewer opportunities were available.

But he had ambition, ability and determination plus resourcefulness, and thus equipped he has attained the heights which few individuals of any group are able to reach.

Dr. Bunche, in settling the Palestine problems, was called upon to display diplomacy of the highest order in a situation of the greatest intensity; and the fact that he did so to the satisfaction of all concerned is a great tribute to his ability.

Dr. Bunche is the first colored man, at least the first Negro, to receive this much coveted award, and all America is gratified to learn that one of its most qualified sons is so honored.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The conflict in Palestine might well have sparked another world conflict, but this consummate negotiator smoothed out differences and effected compromise and final peace.

For this we are all grateful to Dr. Ralph Bunche and join with the multitudes who feel that his latest and greatest recognition is eminently merited.

Dr. Bunche Proposed as Ambassador to Russia

Collier's Joins in Crusade

Courier

Ten months ago The Pittsburgh Courier proposed the name of Dr. Ralph Bunche to President Truman as the "ideal" Ambassador to Russia. At that time quite a number of groups and organizations thought well of the idea. This week, The Courier crusade received support from an unexpected quarter when Collier's magazine made an identical proposal.

Sat 6-3-50

Pittsburgh Pa

51

In naming Dr. Bunche as the ideal man for the job of Ambassador to Russia, the national weekly suggested in an editorial that the post be offered to Dr. Bunche by the President "at the earliest opportunity" not only to confound the Kremlin, but as a squelcher to Russia's propaganda campaign built around racial segregation in the United States.

NOT A STUNT

In pointing out the feasibility of naming Dr. Bunche to the post, The Courier stressed the fact that Russia is "selling" to the rest of the world the hypocrisy of this nation's claim to real democracy, while it practices discrimination against its Negro citizens.

The Courier at that time pointed out that Dr. Bunche refused a post in the State Department because the capital of the United States—Washington, D. C.—would not afford him first-class citizenship.

Dr. Bunche, presently director of the trusteeship division of the UN, deserves a chance to try his peace-making talents on the cold war in Russia, says Collier's.

"It shouldn't be thought that we are advocating Dr. Bunche's appointment as a stunt," says the weekly's editorial. "Rather, it would be a logical step in America's progress toward better race relations."

6-3-50

The weekly suggests that the President make the Bunche appointment "when Admiral Alan J. Kirk has had enough of the Moscow assignment."

51

A Bunche appointment would be one way for our Government to turn the tables on the Soviet segregation propaganda, "and show the world, by deed rather than by word, that the segregation picture isn't so black as its painted."

"The Russian citizen couldn't very well be denied the knowledge that Washington had sent a Negro ambassador to his Government," the Collier's editorial says. "He couldn't be insulated from the contradiction between propaganda and actuality."

Bunche Says U.N. Must Be Armed

Inquirer

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 11 (AP).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, said today the United Nations must have "military strength of sufficient dimensions to make certain that it can meet aggressive military force with international military force."

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Mon.

The first Negro to win the peace award emphasized however in the traditional Nobel lecture, that "military strength will not be enough" to preserve peace, and that "the moral position of the United Nations must even be strong and unassailable."

12-12-50

Philadelphia Pa.

GETS $31,674 PRIZE

"If war should come," Bunche stated, "it will only be because the United Nations has failed."

The lecture was delivered in the festival hall of the University of Oslo, where yesterday Bunche received the $31,674 peace prize for his work as United Nations mediator during the Palestine war.

Bunche assailed the propaganda cold war now being waged between East and West.

'WORDS CHANGE MEANING'

"The words used by statesmen in our day no longer have a common meaning," he declared. "Words, in a constant flow of propaganda—itself an instrument of war—are employed to confuse, mislead and debase the common man.

"Democracy is prostituted to dignify enslavement; freedom and equality are held good for some men but withheld from others by and in allegedly 'democratic' societies; in 'free' societies, so-called, individual human rights are severely denied; aggressive adventures are launched under the guise of 'liberation'."

Yale Honors Bunche

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Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (right), who gained world acclaim as United Nations Mediator in Palestine is awarded the annual Yale Political Union's honors for Distinguished Public Service. Dean William De Vane (left) of Yale College, and Yale Political Union President Alan R. Fineberg made the presentation.—Acme photo.

Man Of The Year—1949

From The Amsterdam News

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OUR MAN of the year is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, and former UN mediator for Palestine. Many men have achieved distinction and brought dignity and recognition to the Negro race in the United States and abroad, but no one has achieved more and maintained a higher position in the world during 1949 as a world statesman than Dr. Bunche.

Journal and Guide

Hailed as one of the world's greatest statesmen, Dr. Bunche has received the acclaim of world leaders far from the shores of the United States.

Sat 1-14-50

Dr. Bunche is an important official in the scheme of world peace, international security and human progress. It is difficult to think of the United Nations Organization and its network of world-wide activities without the name, personality and work of Dr. Bunche coming into the pattern of tomorrow's world.

This great Negro statesman and world leader is an inspiration to the youth of his country and a fine example of the promise of American democracy.

Bunche Offered Professorship In Six Universities

LAKE SUCCESS. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, assistant secretary-general, trusteeship section UN, has been offered professorial posts in the field of political science or government by six of the outstanding universities of the country, it was reported here Saturday. Thus far, it is felt he has not given acceptance to any of the offers.

Dr. Bunche will leave in February for [illegible] he will represent the trusteeship council in meetings scheduled to be held there.

WARNING BY A STATESMAN:

Pacism Mocks U.S.A. UN Charter -- Bunche

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche charges in the American Magazine for February that "American anti-racial and anti-religious practices make a mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.

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In an article entitled "What America Means to Me," he reaffirms his belief in American ideals.

The distinguished UN statesman reveals that racial prejudice nearly blocked his assignment to the State Department which became a springboard to his present post as director of the Department of Trusteeships for the United Nations.

Afro-American

Likes American Ideals

He rejected an appointment as assistant secretary of State because of jim-crow practices in Washington.

"I like the American way of life," says Dr. Bunche, "because I like the conceptions of equality and of the rights and dignity of the individual on which it is based.

"As every good American, I wish to see the country fulfill its promise to all its people. I dislike vigorously those practices which prevent this."

Capital Life Scandalous

As for racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche says "conditions in our nation's capital are scandalous."

Here's the story he tells about efforts to block his switch from the Office of Strategic Services to the State Department late in 1943:

"In the months since my name had been proposed, two or three highranking officials in the State Department had tried to block the appointment because of my race.

Hull Spanks Racists

"My sponsors finally brought the matter to Cordell Hull (then Secretary of State).

"He listened to the objections, received an account of my qualifications, and then his famed Tennessee temper flamed into invective.

"A man's color, he insisted, "made no difference to him. He wanted qualified men in the department. That was the sole consideration that interested him.

"And so I was appointed—the first colored person ever to hold a 'desk job' in the State Department."

"Because of its basically democratic structure, the American society affords the opportunity, even for disadvantaged groups such as colored Americans, to aspire for and make progress toward the good life.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE TO ADVISE UN BODY MEETING IN PARIS

Afro-American

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations trusteeships, is to leave this week for Paris for advisory work for UNESCO.

Dr. Bunche Gets Columbia Univ. Honorary Degree

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

NEW YORK— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN division of trusteeship, was one of twelve persons who received hononary degrees Thursday from Columbia university.

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Fri. 6-9-50

Also honored were Federal Judge Harold R. Medina and Trygve Lie.

The three men received honorary degrees of doctor of laws.

Dr. Bunche Lists 6 'Simple, Eminently Fair' Rights Individual Negro Wants

Bystander

51

Chicago—UN mediator, Ralph J. Bunche, lists in the current issue of Negro Digest, six "quite simple and imminently fair" rights which he as an individual Negro wants white Americans to grant him.

Denying that he has any right to speak for all of America's 14,000,000 Negroes, Mr. Bunche declares that millions of self-appointed Negro 'leaders' make what the Negro wants sound very complicated.

Bunche continues: "I know what I as an individual want. And I have an idea that what I aspire for comes rather close to the aspirations of most Negroes."

Mr. Bunche says: "I ask for no special favor or treatment for the Negro individually or collectively. All I want is this:

1. "That American society should cease requiring its Negro citizens to run the race of life over a special obstacle course while all other citizens compete on the flat;
2. "That American society lift the handicap of race from our shoulders;
3. "That it draw back the curtain of segregation;
4. "That the accusing finger of inferiority and scorn be no longer everywhere pointed at us as a group;
5. "That we be accepted as individuals for whatever we are worth and be given the unhampered opportunity to prove or disprove our worth;
6. "That we may walk in the society with our heads held high, full respect and dignity."

Mr. Bunche concludes:

"That is all I ask of American society as a Negro citizen, except that I ask for quick delivery."

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28 Are Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize, Including Truman, Churchill and Marshall

Times

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 27 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons, including President Truman and Winston Churchill, were nominated tonight for the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize. Six institutions also were nominated.

The names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India; Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, former External Affairs Minister of Australia and former president of the United Nations General Assembly; King Paul of Greece, Gen. George C. Marshall, former Secretary of State, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the United Nations official who negotiated the armistice settlements in Palestine, also were included on the list released by the Nobel Peace Prize Institute.

New York, N.Y.

Others included Dr. Albert Schweitzer, philosopher, musician and medical missionary; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Clarence K. Streit, proponent of "Union Now."

The institutions nominated included the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the movement for World Federal Government.

The 1949 prize, worth $21,889.30, was awarded to Lord Boyd Orr, a Scot, president of the movement for World Federal Government and former head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The prize normally is awarded about October.

Under the terms of the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite who established the prizes, candidates for the peace award may be nominated by governments of nations, members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, professors of philosophy, economics or current history; institutions or individuals previously awarded the prize and several international organizations.

The complete list of those nominated, as announced by the committee, follows:

Sri Aurobindo, Indian poet and philosopher; Louis De Brouchere Belgian politician; Ralph J. Bunche Francis Carlisle, New Zealand writer René Cassin, French expert in international law; Sanjib Chaudure, Indian lawyer; Winston Churchill Ewing Cockrell, lawyer, of Warrensburg, Mo., and Washington, D. C. Walter Corti, Swiss journalist; Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, president of the Pan-European Union; Dr Herbert V. Evatt; Henri Demont French lawyer; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins; Louis Haefliger, Austrian philanthroipst; Raphael Lemkin, American expert in international law.

George C. Marshall; Wilhelm Mensching, German religious pacifist; Maria Montessori of Italy; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; King Paul of Greece; S. Rajhakrishnan, Indian philosopher; Emery Reves, Hungarian-born peace publicist now in the United States; Georges Scelle, French lawyer; Dr. Albert Schweitzer; Clarence K. Streit; André Troacme, French Protestant clergyman; Harry S. Truman; Johannes Ude, Austrian religious pacifist.

INSTITUTIONS

Grotius Society, London; Service Civil International; Union Internationale de Protection de L'enfance; Union Interparlamentaire; United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and the World Movement for World Federal Government.

Bunche Aids Arthritis Foundation Campaign

Courier 11-11-50

NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has become a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation in connection with its 1950-51 campaign to be opened Nov. 14. The campaign will seek to raise $2,000,000 to further the Foundation's program of research, clinics, care and rehabilitation of more than 7,500,000 sufferers from arthritis and rheumatism.

Pittsburgh

Bunche Among Nominees For Nobel Peace Prize

Sat. 3-11-50

OSLO, Norway — Twenty-eight persons including President Truman, Winston Churchill and Gen. George C. Marshall have been nominated for the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize.

51

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the American diplomat who negotiated the armistice settlement in Palestine; Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Herbert V. Evatt, former prime minister of Australia and former president of the United Nations Assembly, were among those nominated.

DR. BUNCHE

Six institutions also were included on the list Monday night by the Nobel Peace Prize Institute.

Among these were the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Movement for World Federal Government.

The prize will be awarded Dec. 10.

1949 WINNER

Lord Boyd Orr, president of the World Movement for World Federal Government and former head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, was awarded the prize in 1949.

The nominees for the peace prize are selected by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Parliament.

Norfolk, Va.

There are five Nobel prizes awarded in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. Each consists of a gold medal, a diploma citing the winner's achievement and a sum of money dependent on the income of the Alfred B. Nobel Foundation.

Doctor of Laws Conferred on Dr. Bunche

Afro-American. Sat. 6-10-50

Honorary degree of doctor of laws is conferred upon Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (right), acting assistant secretary general, Department of Trusteeship and Information For Non-Self-Supporting Territories, United Nations, by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, at Virginia State College on Monday. Dr. Bunche was speaker for the college's 65th annual commencement exercises.

Dr. Bunche Gets Degree, Speaks at Va. State College

Afro-American. Sat. 6-10-50

362 Graduates Hear UN Official at Commencement; 21 Honor Grads

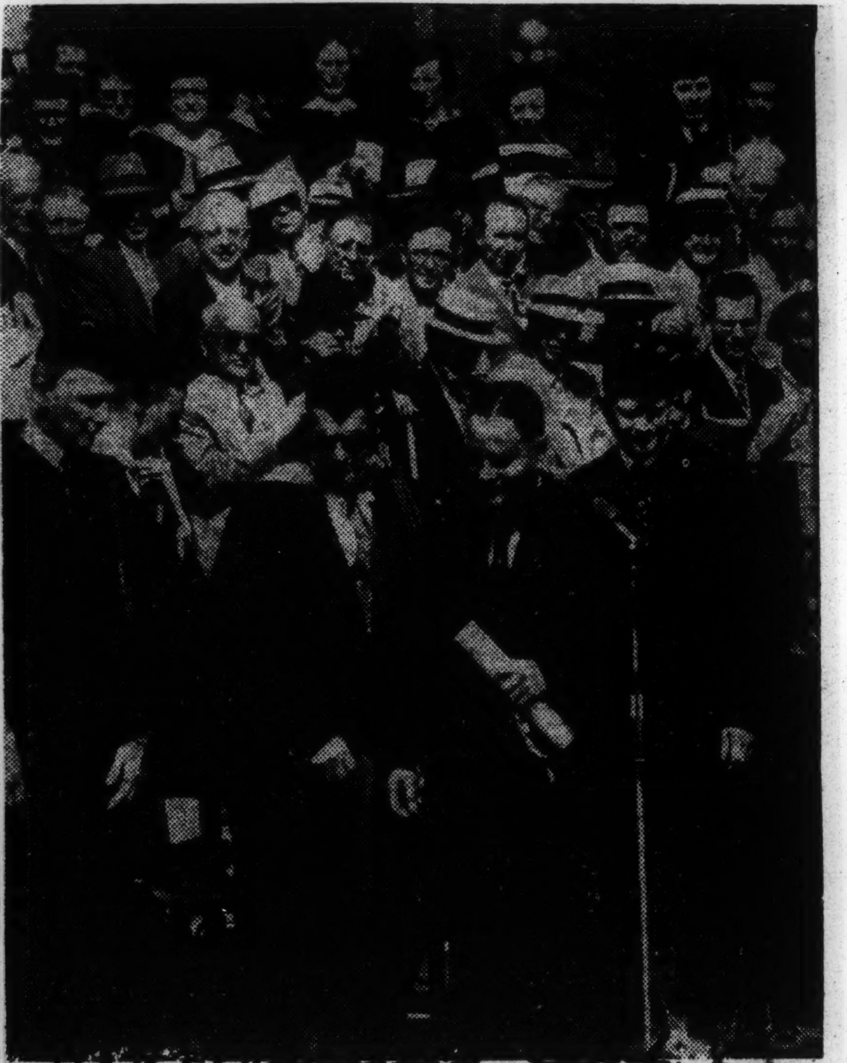
Baltimore Md.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, delivered the commencement address to the 362 graduates who received degrees in Virginia Hall Auditorium at Virginia State College on Monday morning.

Dr. Bunche, who already holds the Ph.D., LL.D. and L.H.D. degrees, was also awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the college.

The only other honorary award, the certificate of merit, went to Charles R. Vaughan of Lawrenceville, Va.

The brief services opened with the invocation by the Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, director of religious education at the college, followed by a selection by the a capella choir and the commencement address.



[illegible], [illegible]. 51

CAP & GOWN PARADE: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, is shown after receiving honorary degree at 196th Commencement exercises at Columbia University. At the right of Dr. Bunche is President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Two marshals who officiated during the ceremonies are at his left.

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Sun-Reporter
Sat. 6-17-51
San Francisco, Calif.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Department, was the PRINCIPAL SPEAKER at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S 87th COMMENCEMENT, held in Edwards Field, Berkeley, this week. A total of 8,300 degrees were awarded in the ceremony to which only a few tickets were available to the general public. Dr. Bunche also is the speaker at UCLA's commencement on Sunday, at which time he will receive another honorary degree.

For Ending Israeli-Arab War

Nobel Peace Prize Awarded U. N. Mediator Ralph J. Bunche

Post.

By Lee Grove
Post Reporter

Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, American statesman and educator, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950, it was announced yesterday in Oslo, by the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

Post.

The 46-year-old United Nations official, eleventh American and first Negro to be so honored, received the award in recognition of his work as mediator in the Arab-Israeli war in Palestine.

9-23-50

Bunche will receive the award in Oslo, December 10, anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite.

Washington D.C.

Four other Nobel awards—those for medicine, chemistry, physics and literature—will be announced in late October and November.

Last year's winner of the peace prize—a gold medal and then $21,889.30—was Lord John Boyd Orr, a Scot who headed the UN's food and agriculture organization.

Bunche, whose life is an American success story, is top ranking director of the U. N.'s Division of Trusteeship. Coming to Washington in 1928 as a Howard University faculty member, and later joining the State Department, he lived here until after the war's end when he became a U. N. servant.

He and his wife, the former Ruth Harris, have three children. Her mother, Mrs. E. R. Harris, lives at 1947 Vermont ave. nw.

Post

Previous American winners were Theodore Roosevelt in 1906; Elihu Root, 1912; Woodrow Wilson, 1919; Charles G. Dawes, 1925; Frank B. Kellogg, 1929; Nicholas Murray Butler and Jane Addams jointly, 1931; Cordell Hull, 1945; John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch jointly in 1946.

Sat
9-23-50

Bunche first went to Palestine in June 1947, with the U. N. Special Commission on Palestine, the commission that recommended partition of the country. The commission came to an end when the British dropped their mandate over Palestine in May [illegible] and the new state of Israel was proclaimed.

Bunche went back as assistant to Count Folke Bernadotte, the mediator the U. N. sent in an effort to stop the Palestinean war. When the Swedish count was assassinated, Bunche became acting mediator. It was a matter of luck, a last minute delay, that prevented Bunche from being in Bernadotte's car and meeting a like fate at the hands of the terrorists.

Through months of difficult and complicated negotiations, Bunche worked with patient tact and firmness, secured first a truce and then an armistice between Israel and Egypt, and brought the shooting war to an end.

Dr. Bunche, whose grandmother was born in slavery, whose father was a barber and whose mother a musician, was born in Detroit, August 7, 1904.

The family went West. Bunche, orphaned when 12 years old, attended the University of California on an athletic scholarship. He won letters in football and basketball, and starred on a three-times champion basketball team. Between classes he worked as a janitor, and in the summer was a messboy on Pacific Coast steamships.

..Won Phi Beta Kappa

He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1927, a scholar who blended an interest in anthropology with political science.

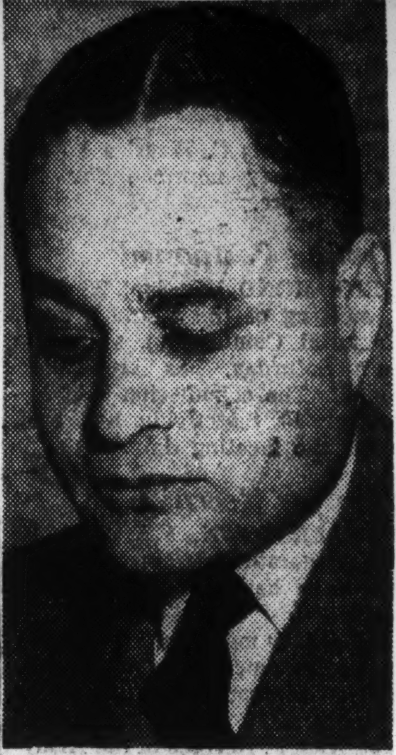
Going to Harvard, Bunche received his master's degree there in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934. He did post-doctoral work in anthropology and political science at Northwestern University, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown, Union of South Africa.

In 1928 he joined the Howard University faculty. The next year he became head of its political science department.

Fellowships from the Rosenwald Foundation and Social Science Research Council took him on field trips to Africa, Indonesia and Malaya for first-hand studies of colonial problems in 1931-32 and 1936-38.

In the early part of World War II he took a leave of absence from Howard University to join the Office of Strategic Services, where, due to his specialized knowledge he rose to be chief of the African section.

In 1944 he joined the State Department as a social science analyst on African and other colonial areas and not long after was associate chief of the Dependent Areas Division. He was the first Negro desk officer in the department's history, it is said.



United Nations Photo

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

... former Howard U. professor

Bunche participated in the conferences preceding the organization of the U. N., and in April 1946 was loaned by the State Department to the U. N. secretariat. In March 1947 he resigned from the department to remain with the U. N.

Bunche, who has had many honors, was invited by President Truman to become Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs, but declined the post.

His interest in the work of the U. N. was a major cause in his decision to turn down the President's 1949 offer. Financial considerations were another factor. Racial segregation in Washington was still another.

In a statement given to The Washington Post by telephone last night, Bunche said he received "with deep humility" the cable notifying him of the Nobel award.

He paid immediate tribute to Count Bernadotte as "a great and courageous man who gave his life in a determined effort to bring peace to Palestine."

"At this moment I cannot forget that Count Barnadotte and 10 other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace."

Bunche Receives Cross of Malta

Sat. 12-30-50

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, was honored last night with a gold Cross of Malta and a citation at the second annual Christmas Cotillion at Convention Hall.

Phila. Pa.

More than 6000 persons watched the award made in recognition of Dr. Bunche's upholding the "highest ideals of American citizenship" and his "maintenance of the rights of all men."

HASTIE READS CITATION

The award was made by Municipal Court Judge Herbert E. Millen, and the citation was read by Judge William H. Hastie, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

The cotillion committee turned over to Dr. Bunche funds collected for CARE. Representatives of 16 foreign countries which will share in these funds were also present. Marian Anderson, last years award winner, pledged an equal amount for the CARE group.

SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN

The group also raised $3000 for Mercy-Douglass Hospital, $2000 for the Home for the Aged and Infirm, $1000 for the Fellowship Commission and $1000 for Fellowship House. A $1000 scholarship was presented to Hannah Dubsky, an Olney High senior, in Dr. Bunche's name.

The cotillion was entertained by a 60-piece orchestra, a ballet of 300, and 100 cotillion dancers.

51 1950

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Appointed Progessor of
Government- Harvard University

Nobel Peace Prize Winner

Bunche Appointed Harvard U. Prof.

Courier

Sat. 11-4-50

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, scholar, diplomat and United Nations official, has been appointed professor of Government in Harvard University, Provost Paul H. Buck has announced.

Dr. Bunche has received leave absence from Harvard because his commitments in connection United Nations affairs.

cognized as a gifted scholar researcher in colonial administration before the war, Dr. nche came into public prominence in 1948-1949 as United Nations ediator in settling the dispute Israelei and Arabs tine.

Pa.

N SINCE '46

ndertook this task after l shooting of Count Ber of Sweden, the original or. Dr. Bunche was award- e Nobel Peace Prize this mber.

present, Dr. Bunche is serv- director of the Division of teeships in the United Na- Secretariat, a post he has since 1946.

t Harvard, Dr. Bunche will de- himself primarily to teach- and research in the fields of ernational law, international lations and colonial administra- tion.

ROAD EXPERIENCE

His diplomatic experience, as n officer of the Office of Strategic Services, the Department of State and the United Nations, has included assignments in Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, the Near East and the Far East. He has carried on scholarly research in Europe, Africa, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, as well as in the United States.

Awarding him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Harvard commencement, June, 1949, President Conant called him: "A professor of political science who has shown a practical mastery of his subject; a tireless negotiator whose fortitude and patience have signally demonstrated the value of the United Nations."

Now 46, Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 7, 1904. He was graduated from the University of California in 1927 and received the A. M. (1928) and Ph. D. (1934) degrees from Harvard University. He pursued advanced study in the fields of anthropology and colonial administration at Northwestern University, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown, South Africa.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche To Harvard Faculty

Call Fri. 11-3-50

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (INS) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel peace prize winner for his work as U. N. mediator in Palestine, has been appointed professor of government at Harvard university.

The announcement was made Wednesday by Provost Paul H. Buck.

Kansas City

Bunche, a Detroit orphan at 14, will be the second Negro to hold a professorship at Harvard.

Another Negro, Dr. William Augustus Hinton, retired last year as professor of bacteriology at the Harvard medical school.

Bunche is a Harvard alumnus. He won his master's degree at Harvard in 1928 and his doctor's degree in 1934.

Currently he is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Two years ago he declined an assistant secretaryship in the state department.

Bunche, a grandson of a slave, led efforts to mediate the Arab-Jewish war in the Holy Land. His efforts were credited with ending the fighting and both parties praised his "superhuman efforts."

He went to Palestine with Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, who was sent to the area as U. N. mediator. Bunche was his deputy, and when Bernadotte was assassinated, he became acting mediator.

Buck said Dr. Bunche's professorship "was voted by the corporation on Jan. 16, 1950, and by the board of overseers on April 10, 1950. At that time Dr. Bunche accepted the appointment but received leave of absence because of his present commitments in connection with United Nations affairs."

Dr. Bunche said he could not comment on the Harvard announcement.

When a reporter remarked that the mediator would be missed at Lake Success, Dr. Bunche said: "I haven't left yet."

Says Bunche In 'Pleasant Predicament'

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The New York Herald Tribune sees Dr. Ralph Bunche, senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, in "a pleasant predicament" as the result of his being named a professor of government at Harvard university.

Dr. Bunche was appointed last January 16 and confirmed by the Board of Overseers last April. He was granted a leave of absence from Harvard to fulfill commitments with the UN.

Under the caption, "Appreciating Dr. Bunche," the Herald Tribune, last Saturday said editorially:

"Dr. Ralph Bunche has great reason to be pleased. His magnificent work in Palestine won him the Nobel Peace Prize, and now Harvard appoints him professor of government. These are high recognitions of different accomplishments in the same man.

"As the United Nations mediator between Arabs and Israelis, he exercised the gift of bringing people into agreement who were indisposed to agree. This requires a superior skill in diplomacy and also a practical understanding of human nature. Those qualities were recognized in the Nobel award, and yet it must have appeared to some that the full man had not been appreciated.

"Dr. Bunche is also a teacher and scholar; among the experts he is the great authority on colonial government. Harvard shows the good sense to appoint this outstanding individual to its faculty, and obviously Dr. Bunche is gratified. The appointment does honor to both parties.

"But there is a serious question whether the United Nations can spare the senior director of the Trusteeship Council, to use Dr. Bunche's official title. It is quite plain that he is torn between the U.N. and Harvard. His talents really belong in both places, as the thinking administrator and as the teacher.

"It is reassuring that Dr. Bunche speaks of 'my deep interest in, my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations.' Harvard, at the same time, stands aside and grants leave of absence in the same breath as the news of the appointment.

"By the narrow view, this must be a pleasant predicament for Dr. Bunche. Perhaps he can find some way out of dividing himself. But, no matter how this dilemma may be resolved, it is highly satisfying to see a really first-class man appreciated in full."

Dr. Bunche Appointed Professor at Harvard

By the Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Harvard University yesterday announced the appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, as professor of government.

The U. N. Palestine mediator, grandson of a slave, is the first Negro to hold a Harvard College professorship.

Evening Star

He is now senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Thurs. 10-26-50

University Provost Paul H. Buck said Dr. Bunche's professorship "was voted by the corporation on January 16, 1950, and by the Board of Overseers on April 10, 1950. At that time Dr. Bunche accepted the appointment but received leave of absence because of his present commitments in connection with United Nations affairs."

Washington D.C.

Born in Detroit, Dr. Bunche was the son of a barber. He was orphaned at 14 and worked his way through school. He had an athletic scholarship at the University of California and got his master's degree at Harvard in 1928. He was awarded a doctorate in 1934.

Appointment Follows Peace Award

U. N. Mediator Is Named Professor

RALPH J. BUNCHE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has been appointed professor of government at Harvard university. He is the first Negro to hold the rank of professorship at this 314-year-old institution.

Argus

Announcement was made Wednesday, October 25, by the University that the former Palestine mediator had been appointed to the staff. The appointment came just a few weeks after the eminent Dr. Bunche was named Nobel Prize winner for 1950.

At 46, Dr. Bunche is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Born in Detroit, he was the son of a barber and grandson of a slave.

According to the Harvard University Provost Paul H. Buck, Dr. Bunche's appointment was "voted by the corporation on January 16, 1950, and by the Board of Overseers on April 10, 1950."

Fri. 10-27-50

Dr. Bunche accepted, but due to commitments in the United Nations, he had to take a leave of absence.

St. Louis,

The ex-mediator attended the University of California, Harvard, Northwestern, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown. He took his master's degree at Harvard in 1928 and received a doctorate there in 1934. He worked his way through school on athletic scholarships.

His daughter, Jean, was as much surprised as anyone to hear of his latest honor. A student at Radcliffe College, she said: "I didn't have the [illegible] idea. I'm thrilled."

World-wide recognition of the new professor came after the death of Count Folke Bernadotte who was UN Mediator. Bunche took over and successfully instituted an agreement between the Israel and Arab states which ended a bloody fight.

He was offered the position as assistant to the Secretary of State by the President, following his return to this country, however, he turned it down, partially because of the segregation that exists in Washington, D. C.

Though Dr. Bunche is the first Negro to receive appointment as a full professor, he is not the first to be placed on the staff at Harvard.

Dr. William A. Hinton was a clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology for a number of years. He has since retired from the university's medical school.

At the time he received the news of the selection as the Nobel Prize winner, Bunche was further elated over the revelation that his young son had recovered completely from an attack of polio.

To date he has received 39 national honors and 19 honorary degrees for his peace efforts in Palestine. He has also received two international awards.

Bunche Given Professorship At Harvard

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25—(U.P.)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as a United Nations mediator in Palestine, has been named a professor of government at Harvard University it was announced Wednesday.

10-26-50

The University said Dr. Bunche was appointed last Jan. 16 and confirmed by the Board of Overseers last April. He was granted a leave of absence from Harvard to fulfill commitments with the United Nations where he is senior director of the UN Trusteeship Council.

Arizona [illegible]

Dr. Bunche, grandson of a slave, is the second member of his race to hold a Harvard professorship. The other was Dr. William Augustus Hinton who retired last year from Harvard Medical School.

Harvard previously had honored Bunche by awarding him an honorary degree in 1949.

Bunche, a 46-year-old University of California alumnus, received a master's degree from Harvard in 1928 and a doctorate six years later.

Tribune

TO JOIN—the faculty of Harvard university in October of 1951 is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now senior director of the UN Trusteeship Council. Bunche will be professor of government at the Littauer Center of Public Administration. He is the second Negro to hold a full professorship at the university. First was Dr. William A. Hinton, who retired last June as clinical professor of pathology.

Sat. 9-23-50

Los Angeles Calif.

Bunche Given Professorship At Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP). The first Negro professor in the 314-year-old history of Harvard College is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

Post

The appointment of the United Nations official and Nobel peace prize winner as professor of government was announced by the university today.

Dr. Bunche, 46, is now senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. His grandfather was a slave.

Thurs. 10-26-50

University Provost Paul H. Buck said Dr. Bunche's professorship "was voted by the corporation on January 16, 1950, and by the board of overseers on April 10, 1950."

Washington D.C.

He said Dr. Bunche accepted, but received leave of absence because of his present commitments in the United Nations.

The U. N. Palestine mediator was born in Detroit, the son of a barber. Orphaned at 14, he worked his way through school and then through the University of California at Los Angeles on athletic scholarships. He got his master's degree at Harvard in 1928 and received a doctorate there in 1934.

Asked about the appointment, Bunche said he previously had "indicated a willingness to accept such an appointment at a future date, bearing in mind, however, my deep interest in, my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations." He declined further comment.

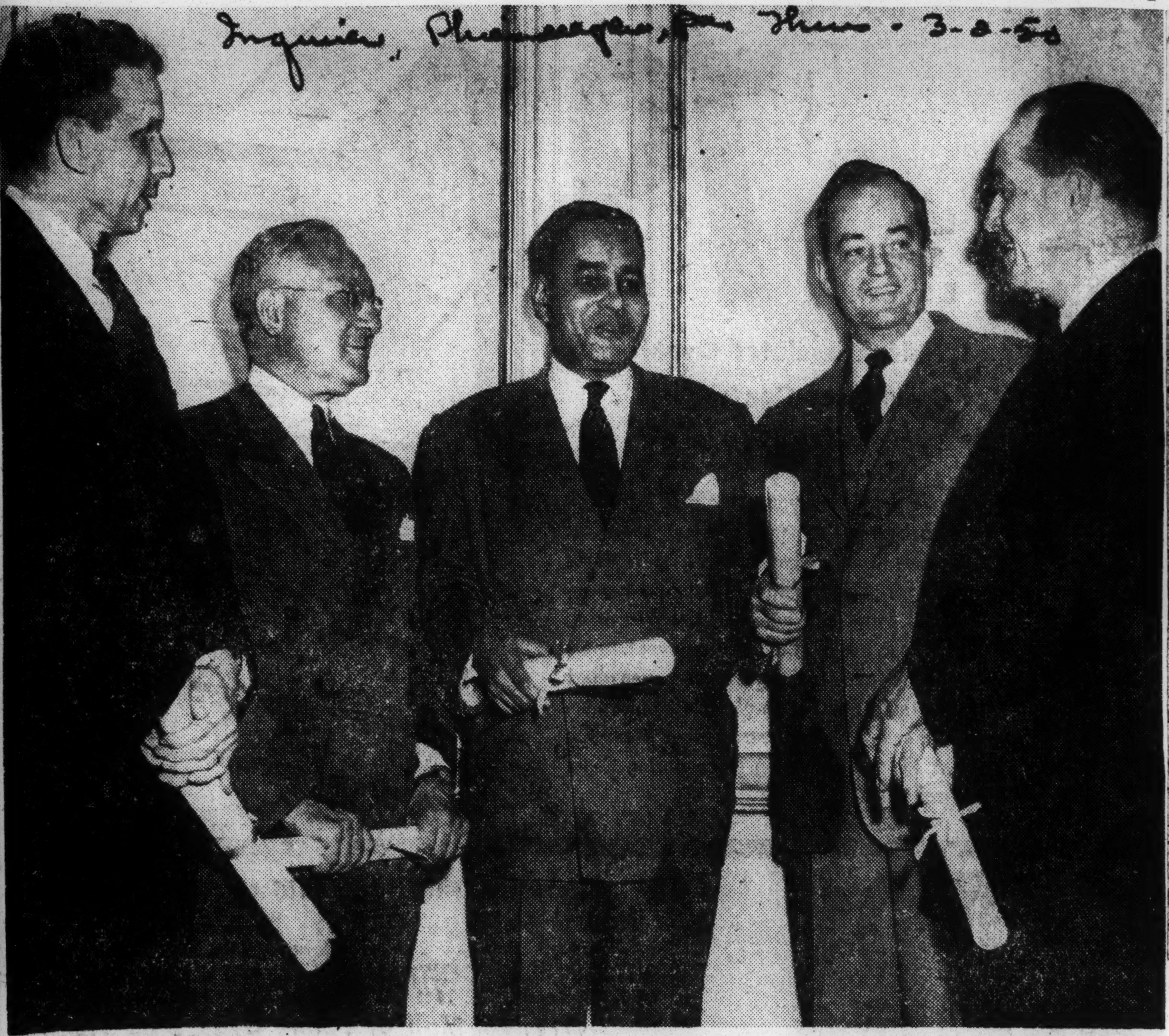
University officials gave no indication when his leave of absence would expire.

While Dr. Bunche is the first of his race to hold a professorship in the college, another, Dr. William A. Hinton retired from the university's medical school as clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology.

51 1950

Dr.Ralph J. Bunche
Award- The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission

Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa. Thurs. 3-2-50



CITATIONS 51 Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey; Dr. Abram L. Sachar, president, Brandeis University; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former U.N. mediator; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), and Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president, Roosevelt College, are shown (left to right) with citations presented by Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

Memphis, Tenn. [illegible]

3-10-50

PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION AWARDS—The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission last night climaxed its 1950 membership enrollment by staging a Testimonial Dinner at which citations of merit were made to several men for their efforts to "advance and safeguard the rights of all human beings." Left to Right: The Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey; Dr. Abram L. Sachar President of Brendeis University, Waltham, Mass., Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of Trusteeship Division of the UN; Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from Minnesota, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President of Roosevelt College, Chicago, as they Admire the Awards. —(INS)

28 '50

BUNCHE ARRIVES FOR ATLANTA LECTURE—Dr. Ralph Bunche, center, had just arrived in Atlanta by plane early Sunday afternoon when this picture was taken. Greeting him at the Municipal Airport are Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, right, and C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World. — (Adair Photo)

BUNCHE RECEIVES LL. D. DEGREE—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official, receives an honorary LL. D. degree from Atlanta University at the John Hope Lecture Sunday afternoon in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, right, president of the university, had just awarded the degree, while Dr. Sam Nabrit, dean, looks on.—(Adair Photo).

51

A.U. Awards Dr. Bunche His 14th Honorary Degree

Afro-American

5-6-50

Diplomat Delivers 5th John Hope Lecture at Georgia School Before Mixed Audience

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, internationally famous UN official, was honored with his 14th honorary degree on Sunday by Atlanta University at the close of the fifth John Hope Lecture, which was presented before a mixed audience of more than 2,500.

51

The degree, doctor of laws, was conferred by President Rufus E. Clement. In his address, Dr. Bunche made a sincere plea for the full citizenship rights of colored citizens, which ". . . have been too long delayed." He stated:

"The colored citizen, as every other American, treasures peace, freedom, human dignity and the rights of man, and longs for a peaceful, just and democratic world order." He explained his position ". . . as one who is proud both to be colored and an American," adding:

"If we are all Americans—not colored on the one hand and white on the other, without group segregation, there should be no racial attitudes, and minority group members, as American citizens, should be fully entitled to all of the rights, privileges and opportunities to which any American is entitled."

Other Participants

Dr. Clement presided at the exercises, held in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spelman College. Dean S. Milton Nabrit of the Atlanta University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences presented the honoree and read the citation for the honorary degree. John P. Whittaker, A.U. registrar, offered prayer.

Music was furnished by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus, under the direction of Kemper Harreld. At the close of the program, a bronze bust of Dr. John Hope, for whom the Lecture Series is named, was unveiled by his grandson, John Hope III.

Atlanta U. Gives Dr. Bunche 14th Honor Degree

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, internationally famous UN official, was honored with his 14th honorary degree on Sunday by Atlanta University at the close of the 5th John Hope lecture which was presented before a mixed audience of more than 2,500. The degree, doctor of laws, was conferred by President Rufus E. Clement.

51

Journal and Guide

In his address, Dr. Bunche made a sincere plea for the full citizenship rights of Negro citizens which "have been too long delayed", for as he stated, "the Negro citizen, as every other American, treasures peace, freedom, human dignity and the rights of man, and longs for a peaceful, just and democratic world order."

5-6-50

Norfolk Va.

The speaker made it clear that the Negro asks no special treatment or favor, individually or collectively, but seeks to break down rank injustices. "Every hour that a Negro citizen is deprived of rights and opportunities, that much of his American heritage is irretrievably lost," he asserted.

President Clement presided at the exercises which were held in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spelman College. Dean S. Milton Nabrit of the Atlanta University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences presented the honoree and read the citation for the honorary degree.

Bronze Bust Of Dr. John Hope Unveiled

Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a brief ceremony at the close of the Fifth John Hope Lecture on Sunday, deliverd by D. Ralph J. Bunche, assistant secretary - general of the United Nations, a life-sized bronze bust of Dr. Hope was unveiled by John Hope 3rd, of Nashville, Tenn., a grandson.

The bust, executed by Steffen Thomas, of Stone Mountains, Ga., was completed in 1945. It bears the inscription, "I am a part of all that I have met", selected from the works of Alfred Tennyson. Mrs. Jane Hope Lyons, of Washington, D. C., a sister of Dr. Hope, gave valuable assistance to the sculptor in obtaining the natural life-likeness which the bust has captured.

Norfolk Va.

The bust will be placed in the Trevor Arnett Library of Atlanta University.

The unveiling ceremony took place in the presence of several members of the Hope family who made a special trip to Atlanta for the occasion.

Dr. Hope, the fifth president of Atlanta University, died in Atlanta on February 20, 1936, after serving this institution as president since July 1, 1929. For twenty-five years he was the president of Morehouse College.

Dr. Bunche Tells 10,000 Listeners Just What Democracy Should Mean

Dr. Bunche, Mills Brothers on "American Day" Program

51 Afro-American
Sat. 6-3-50 Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, center, shakes hands with one of the famous Mills brothers of the Mills Brothers Quartet, who appeared with him on a program commemorating "I Am An American Day," on the steps of the Capitol. Monday.

Speaks Out on Capitol Steps

Mills Bros. Heard on 'American Day'

51

WASHINGTON

In addition to his forthright denunciation of the Senate action on FEPC and the lack of democracy in the nation's capital, Dr. Ralph Bunche outlined a memorable statement of what American democracy should mean in his address here on Monday.

Afro-American

He also declared that the United Nations "deserves the full support and confidence of all Americans."

Sat. 6-3-50

One of the main speakers at the "I Am an American Day" program, held in the plaza in front of the Capitol, Dr. Bunche was heard by an audience of about 10,000 persons of all races and creeds.

Baltimore, Md.

Commends Legion's Program

He commended the democratic conduct of the American Legion program, which included selections by the interracial chorus of Washington's Sesquicentennial Commission, as well as the appearance of the Mills Brothers.

Members of the race were represented in the color guards and the colorful military parade which preseeded the formal program.

Dr. Bunche also spoke with enthusiasm of this country's history and accomplishments. But he added:

"It will serve no useful purpose if we should now merely indulge ourselves in pride of our past. Our future lies before us.

"We cannot afford to forget that in this age a good part of the world looks to us for a convincing demonstration of American democracy as an incomparable way of life.

Not Enough to Preach

"It is not enough to preach democracy and to exalt its ideals. We must honor it in the practice."

Pointing out that Americans of all races and creeds have fought and died for this country's ideals, so that their loyalty cannot be questioned, Dr. Bunche said that American democracy should mean:

1. "Protection of the inalienable rights of the individual, his privileges and his dignity;

2. Freedom of worship, speech, press and assembly;

3. A society in which all men and women are accepted and treated as equals, irrespective of race, color, creed, sex, or national orgin;

4. Equal opportunity for all men on the basis of the merit, industry and initiative of the individual.

"Democracy," he declared, "should never permit any of its citizens to feel neglected or forgotten, adding:

"It should mean a society in which any industrious citizen can earn a living wage, be assured of a decent standard of living, obtain an education, and enjoy adequate housing facilities and health protection."

Lack of Security Noted

Too many Americans of all complexions, he added, are without this security today.

It was at this point that Dr. Bunche castigated the FEPC debacle and deplored the undemocratic practices that are still rife in the nation's capital, adding that he hoped to see the day when Washington's "blemishes" will have been removed.

Concerning UN, Dr. Bunche asserted:

"After two devastating world wars, we have come to realize that we cannot live a separate existence, that we are an integral part of the world at large. We have staggering repsonsibilities and obligations to the peace-and freedom-loving world.

Urges Support of UN

"It may be a fatal mistake if we should ever become indifferent to or smug about these international responsibilities and obligations. Our own national best interests are served only when we recognize and discharge fully our international responsibilities.

"The United Nations deserves the full support and confidence of all Americans. It is our one great hope for a stable, free and peaceful world."

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
Mon. 6-5-50

RALPH J. BUNCHE

51

VISITORS FOR 'BUNCHE' CHRISTENING — James Teele and Clarence Townes (left), students at Virginia Union University, greet Virginia de Harris and David G. Smith, Columbia University students as they arrived at Byrd Field for christening ceremonies last night of the Capital Airlines ship, The Ralph Bunche, shown in background.

51 1950

Nobel Peace Prize 1950
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

First of His Race to Be Awarded Nobel Prize for Services as UN Mediator

Iowa Bystander

9-28-50

Oslo, Norway—Dr. Ralph Bunche has been awarded the Nobel peace prize for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war.

Bunche, an American Negro, succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as the U. N. mediator in Palestine after Bernadotte was assassinated on Sept 17, 1948. Des Moines

Bunche negotiated the armistices between the new state of Israel and the Arab states which ended the state of war there.

Bunche, now is principle director in the department of trusteeship for the United Nations.

Bunche is the first Negro to win the coveted peace award.

Bunche will receive $31,410 and a gold medal at a formal ceremony awarding him the prize Dec. 10, in Oslo.

Eleventh American

He is the eleventh American to win the proze, established by the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of gunpowder.

Bunche joins the illustrious company of Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott, and Emily G. Balch.

Twenty-eight persons were nominated for the 1950 award, including Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Gen. George C. Marshall.

Last year's peace prize went to Lord John Boyd Orr, a Scotsman who headed the United Nations food and agriculture organization.

Grandson of Slave

Bunche, 46, is the grandson of a slave. A native of Detroit, he went to school at the University of California at Los Angeles on an athletic scholarship. He played baseball, football and basketball and between classes worked as a janitor.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

He won Phi Beta Kappa honors upon graduation in 1927 and then went to Harvard, winning his master's degree in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934. He was married in 1930 and has three children.

Bunche joined the state department in 1944. Two years later he went to the United Nations "on loan." The following year he resigned from the state department to work permanently with the U. N.

9-28-50

Many Honors

After negotiating peace in Palestine, often at the risk of his life, he was showered with honors. President Truman offered him an appointment as assistant secretary of state, one of the highest official positions ever offered to a Negro.

Bunche turned it down, however, and there were reports that his feeling about racial segregation in the nation's capital was an important factor in his decision.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once called him "the greatest statesman this country has produced today."

UN Official Receives High Honor

Says He Will Continue Efforts For World Peace

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph Bunche last Friday said the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize will inspire him to "continue my efforts in the great cause of world peace."

Announcement of the award of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Bunche, American statesman and educator, was announced in Oslo, Norway, last Friday by the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

Call

The 46-year-old United Nations official, 11th American and first colored person to be so honored, received the award in recognition of his work as mediator in the Arab-Israeli war in Palestine.

9-29-50

Meanwhile the word had begun to spread throughout the sprawling Sperry Gyroscope Company plant which is the temporary headquarters of the UN Secretariat. A deluge of congratulatory messages began to pour in from his colleagues at Lake Success and others throughout the world.

Mr. Lie said the UN was proud that a member of its secretariat had been chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize and declared that Dr Bunche had fully merited the honor.

Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, praised Dr. Bunche for his "herculean efforts to put an end to fighting in Palestine, his inexhaustible patience, resource and ingenuity in the complex armistice negotiations between Israel and her four neighbors"

The award is a "fitting tribute to a great servant of the United Nations and gives renewed strength to faith in its causes," Mr. Sharett said.

Among the messages was a telephone call from Dr. Bunche's wife, Ruth, who was in Boston helping to enroll their daughter, Jane in Radcliffe college. The Bunches have another daughter, Joan, who is a sophomore at Vassar, and a son, Ralph Bunche Jr., who is 7.

Dr. Bunche's son called during the afternoon to say: "Daddy, I am making you a surprise"

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed:

"This well deserved recognition of his contribution to the historic settlement of the difficult Palestine problem should inspire all those who are dedicated to the task of eradicating racial intolerance. It should serve also as an answer to Soviet propaganda that merit in a dark skin receives no recognition in the Western world."

Dr. Bunche, whose life is an American success story, is director of the UN's Division of Trusteeship. He was born in Detroit, the grandson of a slave. He was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and received a master's degree from Harvard university in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934.

He did post-doctoral work in anthropology and political science at Northwestern university, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown, Union of South Africa.

In 1928 he joined the Howard university faculty and became chairman of the department of political science in 1937

Fellowships from the Rosenwald Foundation and Social Science Research Council took him on field trips to Africa, Indonesia and Malaya for first-hand studies of colonial problems in 1931-32 and 1936-38.

In the early days of World War II he took a leave of absence from Howard university to join the Office of Strategic Services where due to his specialized knowledge, he rose to be chief of the African section.

In 1944 he joined the State Department as a social science analyst on African and other colonial areas and not long after was associate chief of the Dependent Areas Division. He was the first and only colored desk officer in the department's history, it was said. He resigned from the State Department in 1947.

Dr. Bunche was invited by President Truman to become Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs, but declined the post. His interest in the work of the UN, financial considerations and racial segregation in Washington were his chief reasons for turning down the post.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche First Negro Winner Of Top Peace Prize

Amsterdam News

Sat. 9-30-50 · 5

Israel Role Brings Most Sought Prize

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, internationally renowned United Nations Mediator in Palestine and Director of the UN Department of Trusteeship, added the Nobel Prize to the many outstanding tokens of recognition he has already won for the magnificent and successful role he played in bringing peace and harmony between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. The award of the Nobel Prize for Peace was made by a special committee of the Norwegian Parliament. The Prize is a gold medal and a cash award of $31,400, to be given at a function for the purpose by the King of Norway at Oslow, the capital, in December.

New York

To fully understand the significance of the Nobel Peace Prize, it is necessary to know that Dr. Bunche was selected from a group of contestants said to include: the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, Winston Churchill, Britain's great war leader, General George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff during World War 2, later Secretary of State, and now Secretary of Defense, and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

Brilliant Record

Dr. Bunche is 46 years old. He has had a brilliant record as a student and scholar, who specialized in political science.

He served as professor in and head of the Department of Political Science at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and was a United States member of the Caribbean Commission. After having been appointed a staff member of the U. S. Department of State, Dr. Bunche was lent to the United Nations.

In time he was put on the Trusteeship Council, and later appointed secretary of the UN Palestine Commission, of which the late Count Bernadotte was head. The Count was killed in the line of duty in the Holy Land and Dr. Bunche, as his immediate deputy was appointed to carry on the delicate negotiations to bring peace between Jews and Arabs. He succeeded and out of his efforts came the independent state of Israel.

Amsterdam News

Sat. 9-30-50

Recognition

In recognition of his work in Palestine, Dr. Bunche has receivld thirty-eight national and two international awards and nineteen honorary degrees. As a Nobel Prizeman he takes his place among the following U. S. citizens, who have won the Nobel Prize: President Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, President Woodrow Wilson, Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Buttler, President of Columbia University, and Jane Adams, Chicago social worker, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

New York

Notification that he had won the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace, evoked the statement that he was 'a little flabergasted at the moment on hearing the news." He added "I recognize the extent to which my peace efforts flowed from the strength of the United Nations. In all my efforts I was strongly backed by the Security Council.

"Moreover, I had constantly the indespensable and invaluable support of the Secretary General, Trygve Lie, and his office. In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a cooperative achievement . . . at this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine," Dr. Bunche declared.

Regarded as a conservative, Dr. Bunche is a tireless and careful worker, courageous and outspoken against all forms of bias; he showed his feeling regarding U. S. racism when two years ago he refused an offer of an appointment as an Assistant Secretary of State. In his public speeches through the nation, he has never failed to remind the nation of its democratic responsibilities to its citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson led the nation is seconding the high honors conferred on Dr. Bunche by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. He said: "I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award . . ." Moshe Sharrett, Foreign Minister of Israel, said the "award was a fitting tribute to a great servant of the United Nations and gives renewed strength to faith in its cause."

The Nobel Prizes are awarded from the funds of the Nobel Foundation, established by Alfred Bernhard Nobel after his death in 1896. The Prizes are awarded for achievement in five categories, of which the promotion of peace is one.

All Living Nobel Peace Prize Winners To See Dr. Bunche Receive Award Dec. 10

Courier 10-7-50

OLSO, Norway — (ANP) — All living past winners of the Nobel Peace Prize will be on hand to honor Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, the 1950 winner, when he receives his award there Dec. 10.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The occasion will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the awards—this year to be presented to Dr. Bunche, chairman of the U. N. Trusteeship division, for his work with the UN mediation committee to solve the Palestine issue during 1948 and 1949.

Dr. Bunche is the first Negro and the eleventh American to earn this award. His prize will be worth 164,303 Swedish kroner or $31,700 in American money.

Expected to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the world's greatest award are the following past winners:

Lord Boyd Orr, 1950, and Emily Green Balch and John Mott, co-winners of the 1946 prize.

Preceding Dr. Bunche as American winners were:

President Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

Among the persons considered for the 1950 award were President Harry S. Truman and Winston Churchill.

Bunche's Pottery Mug Nets $100 During Auction

NEW YORK CITY - (CNS) - New Yorkers showed their deep admiration for Dr. Ralph Bunche at an auction held at the Parke-Bernet Galleries on Madison Avenue here this week for the benefit of the rheumatic heart diseased children's home at Irving-O-The-Hudson. One patron offered $100. and got a mere pottery mug contributed by Dr. Bunche.

Other famous personages who contribued articles to be placed on the auction block were Arturo Toscanini, whose baton was sold for $40; Gypsy Rose Lee, who's black lace girdle, an autograph picture and a fan brought a total of $15; Governor Thomas Dewey, Cardinal Spelman, Albert Einstein, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Bernard Baruch. They were among 120 prominent personages participating. Total amount taken in was $4,360.

The laugh of the day, however, came when the much publicized lace panties belonging to tennis player Gertrude (Gorgeous Gussie) Moran, were sold for) only $10.00, the smallest price of all.

FRIENDSHIP HIS BUSINESS

Bunche a Right Guy, All at U.N. Agree

Palestine War Mediator Humble At Honor of Nobel Peace Prize

Daily News Sat. 9-23-50

BY ERNIE HILL

Daily News Foreign Service

Chicago

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—Everyone at the United Nations—from Trygve Lie to shoeshine Harry—agrees that it couldn't have happened to a nicer guy.

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Because Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 46, winner of the 1950 Nobel peace prize, has a habit of making friends among the big, medium-sized and little shots who work with him here at the United Nations.

As the first Negro ever to win the award, Bunche was flabbergasted until a confirming telegram came from Oslo and then he felt only "deep humility."

* * *

"IT IS A GREAT tribute to those 11 who died and the others who worked with me in winning a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Arab world and Israel," said Bunche.

"I know it will be an inspiration to all of us."

Daily News Sept. 23-5

Grandson of a Negro slave and orphaned at 11, Bunche worked his way through high school, the University of California at Los Angeles and Harvard graduate school. He was a football, baseball and basketball star at UCLA.

* * *

HE BECAME acting U.N. mediator in the Palestine dispute when Count Folke Bernadotte was killed while trying to bring the warring factions together.

A quiet but diligent worker, Bunche did the impossible and won a truce when it appeared that mediation had broken down.

They say that he just talked so long and intensely that he sold peace to both sides.

* * *

A CHAIN smoker who speaks rarely in large conference groups, Bunche is considered one of the most popular people at Lake Success.

Six weeks ago, his 7-year-old son, Ralph Jr., was stricken with infantile paralysis.

Reporters from three New York papers rushed to his office to get the story.

Bunche told them all of the details, gave them everything they wanted. He made sure there was nothing more they needed. Then, he said:

"My wife is nearing a state of collapse over this. I hope the stories will not make her worse."

* * *

ONE OF THE reporters asked if he was suggesting that the story not be used.

"No," said Bunche. "I have no right to do that. I only mention my wife's condition."

All three of the reporters explained the situation to their editors. The story was not used. Two weeks ago, his son was released from the hospital completely cured.

* * *

WHEN BUNCHE first took the assignment as Palestine mediator, the Arabs were fully in favor of him, but the Israel government leaders were suspicious.

At the end of mediation, both sides were his friends.

And it was significant that one of his first notes of congratulations came from Moshe Sharett, Israeli foreign minister.

* * *

SINCE HIS successful mediation of the war, he has received 38 national and international awards and 19 honorary degrees.

The Nobel prize of $31,000, however, is considered the world's top award.

Among the 28 nominees for the award this year were Winston Churchill, President Truman, Prime Minister Nehru of India and Gen. George C. Marshall.

* * *

"THIS CAME as a tremendous surprise to me," said Bunche. "I saw a clipping some months ago that my name had been placed in nomination along with this distinguished group. I dismissed the idea from my mind."

Bunche is now serving as director of the U.N. trusteeship department.

He is an authority on the problems of Africa and other undeveloped part of the world.

Several years ago, an effort was made to get him to accept a position as assistant secretary of state under Dean Acheson. Bunche declined the position because he had worked in Washington earlier in his career.

* * *

"I AM HAPPY here," he said. "I do not want to suffer another period of exile in Washingon. I do not want my family to suffer it."

He referred to the racial barriers that still exist in the nation's capital.

The Bunches have two daughters, one attending Radcliffe and one at Vassar, as well as their young son.

When Ralph Jr. was notified of his father's honor, he was asked if he wanted to be a diplomat.

"No," said Ralph. "I want to be a New York policeman. You can make $2,000 a day."

Program Held For Plane's Dedication

Journal and Guide Sat. 6-10-50

Plane For Global Crusade Christened "The Ralph Bunche"

Norfolk, Va

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Virginia Union University's crusade against communism took a dramatic turn Sunday night with the christening of a new DC-4 Capital Air Liner, "The Ralph Bunche," at Byrd Field.

To coincide with the theme of the program—"The World Clock Shows 11"—christening exercises began at 10:15 p. m. and concluded at midnight.

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The ship, named after Dr. Ralph Bunche, who negotiated peace between the Israelis and the Arabs and is now acting director of the United Nations Division of Trusteeships, was dedicated by City Councilman Oliver W. Hill.

* * *

WATER FOR THE ceremony was dipped from both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, symbolizing, the christening committee said, "the expansion of the mission and the ultimate unity of the world."

Band music, selections by the Virginia Union University Choir and the prayer for all nations preceded the address by Dr. John M. Ellison, president of the university.

After Mr. Hill christened the the ship, an "aircraft charter" was signed by William D. Smith, district operations and sales manager for Capital Airlines, and Prof. Clennon King of Virginia Union.

* * *

THE REV. THEODORE F. Adams, chairman of the university's board of trustees, and J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, made brief statements.

Dr. Hubert Park Beck, director of the Office of Institutional Research for the College of the City of New York, acted as marshal for the ceremonies.

The 24 members of the crusade group who were selected on May 16 have already been published in the Journal and Guide for May 27. Others selected for the trip on May 27 are as follows:

* * *

ODIE D. BROWN, 2166 Seventh avenue, New York 12, N. Y.; Arthur L. Pulley, 34 Clinton avenue, New Rochelle, Y.; Miss Mary E. Tapp, 530 Endly street, Chase City, Va.; Miss Olive C. Roach, 796 East 16rd street, New York 56, N. Y.; Miss Ruby Hall, 1842 California street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Edwina N. Martin, 518 Fifth street, N. W., Roanoke, Va.; the Rev. Walton Denson Moffitt, 123 Hamilton street, Watertown, N. Y.; Charles C. Berkley, 4723 South State street, Chicago 9, Ill.; Miss Louella Gaines, 132 East 45th street, New York City; Gaines W. H. Price, 1721½ Sherwood street, Greensboro, N. C.; the Rev. Robert L. Taylor, 107 E. Pilkington avenue, Richmond, Va.

Miss Thelma M. Lindsay, 954 Mt. Vernon avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Dr. Hubert Park Beck, 523 W. 121st street, New York 27, N. Y.; Rolland J. Curtis, 968½ South Catalina street, Los Angeles, Calif.; James C. Johnson, 2203 W. 24th street, Los Angeles; Henry Breedlove, 809 Mary street, Bristol, Va.; Mrs. Erma Jordan, 2670 London street, Portsmouth, Va.

* * *

MISS MATTIE HOPKINS, 4938 Drexel boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Harry E. Groves, 803 Macklin street, Durham, N. C.; Theodore Randolph, Denmar Sanatorium, Denmar, W. Va.; Dr. D. Webster Davis, 221 East Clay street, Richmond, Va.

Clifford Matthews, Route No. 4, Box 154, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Ophelia G. Andrews, 320 Hazard drive, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.; Miss Juanita H. Pyrtle, Box 82 Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; H. D. Carpenter, 2414 Brook road, Richmond, Va., and Edward Page-El, 906 W. Durham street, South Bend, Ind.

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DR RALPH BUNCHE
He describes his Nobel Peace Prize as a sign of a new hope for coloured people.

Dr Ralph Bunche Says His Nobel Peace Prize Means New Hope For Coloured Folk

Wed. 12-21-50

OSLO, Dec. 19 (R)—Dr Ralph Bunche described the Nobel Peace Prize, which was presented to him on December 10, as indicative of a new hope for coloured people, when he spoke at the ceremony here in Oslo, Norway.

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The ceremony took place on the fiftieth anniversary of the Nobel Institute.

Dr Ralph Bunche was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as United Nations Mediator in Palestine.

King Haakon of Norway and Crown Prince Olaf were present at the ceremony in Oslo University hall.

The award was made by Dr Gunnar Jahn, Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, and the ceremony was presided over by Mr Natvig Pederson, President of the Norwegian Parliament.

In his speech of thanks Dr Bunche emphasized that the award had more than a personal significance.

"From this country high up in the north," he said, "has come a vibrant note of hope and inspiration for vast millions of people whose bitter experience has impressed upon them that colour and inequality are inexorably concomitant."

Dr Bunche paid a tribute to the memory of Count Bernadotte—"my treasured friend and former chief, who made the supreme sacrifice to the end that Arabs and Jews should be returned to the ways of peace."

Dr. Bunche And Wife Back From Sweden

NEW YORK—~~(NNPA)—~~ Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel ~~Peace Prize winner~~ for 1950 and director of the United Nations Trusteeship ~~Division~~, returned to ~~this country~~ last Friday after receiving his award in Stockholm earlier this month.

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12-30-50

Dr. Bunche, accompanied by his wife, arrived at New York ~~International~~ Airport at Idlewild, Queens, at 5 a. m., last Friday aboard a Scandinavian Airlines System plane.

Bunche Cites Fear Of U.S. Isolationism

World Telegram

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Europe's greatest fear is that the United States might turn back to isolationism in reaction to Korean reverses, Dr. Ralph Bunche, chairman of the ~~United Nation~~ Trusteeship Council, ~~said today~~.

51

Dr. Bunche ~~told~~ the American Political Science Assn. this fear was increased by a recent speech by former President Herbert Hoover urging concentration on Western Hemisphere defense.

12-28-50

Letter Writing.

Dr. Bunche has just returned from a tour of Europe during which he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

New York

"I found," Dr. Bunche said, "a somewhat startled interest in the American art of letter-writing which lately seems to be assuming a robustness unusual even for Americans."

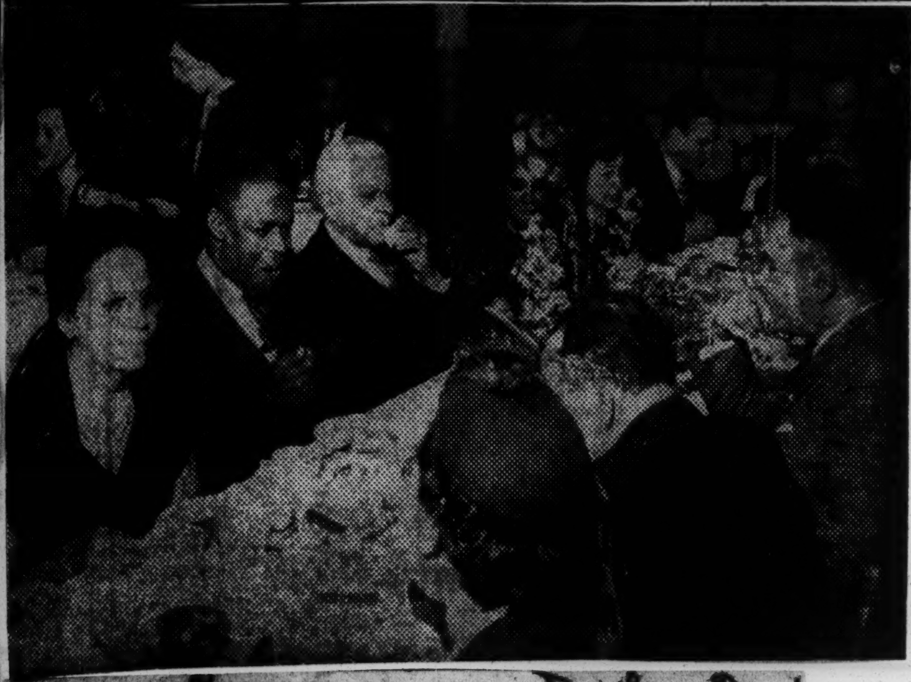
President Truman recently lost his temper in letters to a music critic who spoke disparagingly of his daughter's singing and to a Congressman whose politics he dislikes.

Strength Essential.

Dr. Bunche said the Korean crisis "provides a lesson which can save peace in the world if nations and people will learn it quickly enough."

The U.N. must build up an international armed force of sufficient strength so that "it can be sure the forces of peace are overwhelming," he said. If this type of overwhelming strength had been available last Ju Bunche said, "I feel certa would be no Korean crisis

North Carolina's Senior Senator, Clyde R. Hoey, Didn't Like This Dr. Bunche Affair



Courier Feb. 2-11

Bunche Scores Again—North Carolinians turned out at an interracial church banquet honoring Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN official, in Raleigh, N. C., last week, but top state officials were notably absent. Banquet scenes show prominent Tar Heels. In left photo, white woman at left is not objecting to the presence of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Merrick of Durham, but talking with a friend to her right. Top left center: Dr. Bunche chats with friends. Lower left center: College leaders, Dr. J. D. Clarke, North Calorina State College, and Presidents H. L. Trigg of St. Augustine, and R. P. Daniel of Virginia State College. Dr. Bunche is speaking. At extreme end of table in second photo from right is Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina sociologist. Others, left to right, are Atty. and Mrs. F. J. Carnage, Dr. C. C. Spaulding and his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Shearing, all of Durham, and Mayne Albright, gubernatorial candidate last year. On the right, hand to cheek, is Dr. Bunche.—Rivera Photos.

Feb 2-11-50

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Thousands Turned Away in North Carolina Capital

Dr. Bunche in Dixie Again, Scores High Cost of Hate

Courier Feb. 2-11-50

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

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RALEIGH, N. C.—Over a thousand people were turned away from the Memorial Auditorium here last week as a capacity crowd of whites and Negroes jammed every available space to hear Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The world figure highlighted the Institute of Religion sponsored annually by the United Church of this city. The church pastor, the Rev. Frederick B. Eutsler, presided.

Speaking on the subject, "The United Nations Peace Effort," Dr. Bunche catalogued some of the successes of the organization and defined the long term hopes of the United Nations.

WORKING FOR CHANGE

Bunche noted that neither the UN nor any other organization or international mechanism, however perfect on paper, will do any good if we can't see a change in the at- close the gap between democratic profession and practice.

HATE COSTS PLENTY

Calling the South's abject poverty in the face of her richness in physical and human resources, in culture, tradition and history, one of the great ironies of our times, Dr. Bunche commented, "Can anyone doubt that every citizen of the South, whatever his hue, is paying the cost of this tragedy of human relations?"

"Certainly the costs of anti-racial or anti-religious practices are enormously high," Bunche continued, "be they anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, or anti-Negro. Attitudes of bigotry, when widely prevalent in a society, involve staggering costs in terms of prestige and confidence throughout the rest of the world, not to mention the contamination and degredation resulting from the presence of such psychological diseases in the body of society.' '

Dr. Bunche was presented to the Raleigh audience by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College. Music for the lecture was provided by the choirs of St. Augustine College and Shaw University.

Nobel Peace Prize Winner

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who was awarded the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, Sept. 22 for his services as United Nations Mediator in the Palestine War is the first member of his race ever to win the coveted award. Dr. Bunche, 46, whose grandmother was born in slavery, is now director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division. He received the award with humility, saying he would be inspired to continue his efforts for world peace.

UN Gives Dr. Ralph Bunche Big Ovation

Journal and Guide

Recipient Humble Under Avalanche Of Congratulations

Sat. 9-30-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA) — A deluge of world-wide congratulations poured in upon Dr. Ralph Bunche this week following the announcement on Friday that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as UN mediator in Palestine.

Norfolk Va.

The United Nations General Assembly broke out into applause Saturday in tribute to him.

Chilean Ambassador Hernan Santa Cruz brought on the demonstration when he said the award "must have brought satisfaction to all members of the General Assembly," and added it "brings honor to all of us."

* * *

DR. BUNCHE HAD not yet arrived at Flushing Meadows, and, on his arrival later, told reporters he was glad he had been away because he would have been "too embarrassed."

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, expressed delight on learning that Dr. Bunche had won the prize.

"I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award," Secretary Acheson said in a statement released at the State Department. The statement continued:

"Dr. Bunche's achievement in bringing about armistice agreements between Israel and the neighboring Arab states stands as one of the first and foremost contributions of the United Nations to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. He took up the arduous assignment of his distinguished predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte, in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

* * *

"**HIS CONSCIENTIOUS** and imaginative efforts in bringing about the armistice agreement showed most clearly that where there is a genuine will to negotiate the achievement of international peace and security is really possible."

The American Negro diplomat, who might have been at this crucial period in world affairs, a valued member of the staff of the United States Department of State but for the price of Washington's racial segregation policies, said the Nobel Peace Prize will inspire him to "continue my efforts in the great cause of world peace."

Announcement of the award of the prize to Dr. Bunche, statesman and educator, was announced in Oslo, Norway, by the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

Journal and Guide

* * *

THE 46-YEAR-OLD United Nations official, eleventh American and first colored person to be so honored, received the award in recognition of his work as mediator in the Arab-Israeli war in Palestine.

Dr. Bunche will receive the award in Oslo, December 19, anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite.

Sat. 9-30-50

The United Nations official paused in the midst of the wave of congratulations to issue a statement, in which he said:

* * *

"**I RECEIVED THE** news with deep humility, for I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations.

"In these crucial times," he added, "when the future of all mankind hangs fatefully in the balance, it is a high privilege to be associated with the work of the UN, man's sole hope for peace."

Dr. Bunche gave credit to the UN, Count Folke Bernadotte and to the UN observers and civil servants for the success of the Palestine mediation.

* * *

"**I WAS IN PALESTINE** as an official of the United Nations," he said. "For five months I was the assistant of Count Folke Bernadotte, the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine, and thereby laid the essential foundations for the armistice agreements."

"In all of my efforts I was strongly backed by the Security Council of the United Nations," he continued. "Moreover, I had constantly the indespensable and invaluable support of the Secretary General, Trygve Lie, and his office.

"In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a cooperative achievement, carried out by a highly competent team of more than 700 military observers and international civil servants of many nationalities.

"At this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine."

* * *

THE FIRST REPORT of the award came to Dr. Bunche as he was seated in the delegates' dining room at Lake Success last Friday afternoon. His secretary, Mrs. Doreen Daughton, walked in at 2:15 p. m. and told him that he had won the award. Dr. Bunche did not believe it and took it as a jest.

Later Wilder Foote, director of the press section of the UN Department of Public Import, but Dr. Bunche was not formation, confirmed the reconvinced until an official cable from Oslo was handed to him at 5:15 p. m.

Meanwhile the word had begun to spread throughout the sprawling Sperry Gyroscope Company plant which is the temporary headquarters of the UN Secretariat. A deluge of congratulatory messages began to pour in from his colleagues at Lake Success and others throughout the world.

Norfolk Va.

MR. LIE SAID the UN was **proud that a member of its secretariat had been chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize and declared that Dr. Bunche had fully merited the honor.**

Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, praised Dr. Bunche for his herculean efforts to put an end to fighting in Palestine, his inexhaustible patience, resource and ingenuity in the complex armistice negotiations between Israel and her four neighbors."

The award is "a fitting tribute to a great servant of the United Nations and gives renewed strength to faith in its causes," Mr. Sharett said.

* * *

AMONG THE MESSAGES was a telephone call from Dr. Bunche's wife, Ruth, who was in Boston helping to enroll their daughter, Jane, in Radcliffe College. The Bunches have another daughter, Joan, who is a sophomore at Vassar, and a son, Ralph Bunche Jr., who is 7.

Dr. Bunche's son called during the afternoon to say: "Daddy, I am making you a surprise."

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed:

* * *

"THIS WELL DESERVED recognition of his contribution to the historic settlement of the difficult Palestine problem should inspire all those who are dedicated to the task of eradicating racial intolerance. It should serve also as an answer to Soviet propaganda that merit in a dark skin receives no recognition in the Western world."

Dr. Bunche, whose life is an American success story, is director of the UN's Division or Trusteeship. He was born in Detroit, the grandson of a slave. He was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934.

He did post-doctoral work in anthropology and political science at Northwestern University, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown, Union of South Africa.

* * *

IN 1928 HE JOINED the Howard University faculty and became chairman of the department of political science in 1937.

Fellowships from the Rosenwald Foundation and Social Science Research Council took him on field trips to Africa, Indonesia and Malaya for first hand studies of colonial problems in 1931-32 and 1936-38. This work won him the doctorate from Harvard.

In the early days of World War II he took a leave of absence from Howard University to join the Offices of Strategic Services where, due to his specialized knowledge, he rose to be chief of the African section.

* * *

IN 1944 HE JOINED the State Department as a social science analyst on Africa and other colonial areas and not long after was associate chief of the Dependent Areas Division. He was the first and only colored desk officer in the department's history, it was said. He resigned from the State Department in 1947.

Dr. Bunche was invited by President Truman to become Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs, but declined the post. His interest in the work of the UN, financial considerations and racial segregation in Washington were his chief reasons for turning down the post.

Dr. Bunche is a past winner of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the NAACP to the colored American who has made the highest achievement during the year. He also holds a distinguished service award from the American Association for the United Nations and a dozen honorary degrees from colleges and universities throughout the country.

In 1949 he was chosen as "Father of the Year" by the National Father's Day Committee.

OSLO, Norway — (INS) — Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, 46-year-old grandson of an American Negro slave, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950 Friday went to the Holy Land in 1948 as chief of the Secretariat of the UN Mediation Commission headed by Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden.

When Israeli terrorists assinated Bernadotte in September, 1948, Dr. Bunche took over the burden.

Through months of negotiations, truces and broken pledges, Dr. Bunche refused to believe that a peaceful settlement was impossible and in February, 1949, the major roadblock was overcome when Egypt and Israel agreed to a truce.

Negotiations with the other Arab states continued until Dr. Bunche, in late July, 1949, reported to the U.N. Security Council that "the military phase of the conflict is ended."

* * *

DR. BUNCHE returned to the United States and subsequently was offered a high position in the State Department, from which he had been "on loan" to the UN since 1946.

Bunche turned down the State Department offer and denounced Washington's segregation practices in a Lincoln Day address as the "nation's greatest shame."

Born of Negro and American Indian parentage in Detroit in 1904, Bunche was orphaned in 1916.

* * *

HE WORKED HIS way through the University of California at Los Angeles taking outside jobs as janitor, waiter, and carpet layer.

Bunche also served as faculty assistant in political science, and had time to star on the UCLA basketball team and to be a member of the baseball and football squads.

Friends raised $1,000 to send him to Harvard, where he received his master of arts degree in government in 1928.

* * *

BUNCHE THEN joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington, where he was raised to a full professorship in 1937.

During the 1930's he made several trips to Africa to study problems in the mandated and colonial territories, and made other studies in the East Indies, Asia and Hawaii. This work won him a doctorate from Harvard in 1934.

In 1938-1940 he helped Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, who is now another UN official, survey the status of U. S. Negroes for the Carnegie Corp. Bunche and Myrdal were "run out" of three southern towns.

* * *

WHEN DR. BUNCHE finally succeeded in achieving the peace in Palestine and the chief antagonists, Israel and Egypt signed an Armistice Feb. 24, 1949, the U N mediator was praised by both sides for his work. U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie called the armistice "a good example of the kind of influence the U. N. is best fitted to exercise during the present severe tension of the world. A mediating and conciliating influence for peace.

* * *

THE AWARD TO Dr. Bunche is the 35th award of the peace prize since the Nobel prizes were first distributed in 1901. In several years, notably during the first World War, no awards of the peace prize were made.

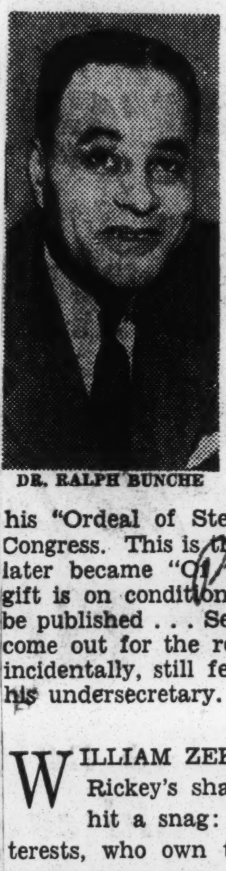
The Nobel prizes are named in memory of the Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. On his death in 1896 he left a fund of nine million dollars and directed that the interest be distributed each year to those who had contributed most to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year.

Nobel was careful to stipulate in his will that "no consideration whatever shall be paid to the nationality of the candidates."

Leonard Lyons

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

BILL O'DWYER, the new Ambassador to Mexico, will be called back to New York by the Brooklyn grand jury investigating bookie-police tie-ups . . . Dr. Ralph Bunche and his family will be house-guests of Ambassador Ulrich Bay in Oslo, Dec. 10, when Dr. Bunche accepts the Nobel Prize there . . . The Rainbow Room, the long-closed nightclub atop Rockefeller Center, will be reopened on Oct. 5 for a party to the United Nations delegates, given by Nelson Rockefeller and his brothers. Governor Dewey's presence there is unlikely . . . The 1951 Fords and Mercurys will have hydramatic drive—called Merc-o-matic and Ford-o-matic.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE

9-26-50

Jan Valtin's long-lost 17-year-old son, mentioned in his best-seller, "Out of the Night," has been found by the author . . . Somerset Maugham, whose "Trio" opens at the Sutton on Oct. 9 for the Runyon Fund, will present the manuscript of his "Ordeal of Stephen Carey" to the Library of Congress. This is the first version of the book which later became "Of Human Bondage." Maugham's gift is on condition that the manuscript will never be published . . . Secretary of Defense Marshall will come out for the rearming of Germany. Marshall, incidentally, still feels he can get Bob Lovett to be his undersecretary.

* * *

WILLIAM ZEKENDORF'S purchase of Branch Rickey's share in the Brooklyn Dodgers has hit a snag: The Mulvey-O'Malley-Smith interests, who own the other shares, have 120 days in which to match the Zekendorf offer. They intend to get together, something they've never done before, and match the bid . . . Jock Whitney will enter Government service soon . . . "Inflation is as great a threat as the atom bomb," says Bernard Baruch. "There's no hiding from inflation. It hits everybody, creeps into every home, young and old, rich and poor alike. It makes hospitals and universities insolvent. No one escapes."

Donald Dawson, the Executive aide at the White House, is leaving shortly . . . Twenty members of the police department have been named by Karp, the pay-off man in the gambling ring, as recipients of his graft. The ring's boss, Gross, probably will start singing now, because the District Attorney has proof of his links to the higher-ups: television sets and other expensive gifts Gross bought for them. The stores where they were bought supplied the proof—the delivery-receipts. They'll make front-page headlines . . . NBC, which put up the backing for "Call Me Madam," has its first headache with the musical. The network has 200 tickets to the premiere, and over a thousand friends of the top NBC officials are clamoring for the seats.

* * *

LAST Thursday George C. Marshall arrived at the Pentagon at 8:45. He immediately sent for Steve Early, the undersecretary, and asked him: "Whom can we get, to swear me in immediately?" . . . Early called Felix Larkin, counsel at the Pentagon, and had him come to Marshall's office with a Bible, to administer the oath to the new Secretary of Defense. One Army Signal Corps photographer was permitted to take only one picture . . . "But isn't Mrs. Marshall going to be here for the swearing-in?" Early asked General Marshall—who shook his head, and said: "No. Not even Mrs. Marshall. The last fellow in this job had 10,000 people at his swearing-in, and he didn't stay long." Marshall took the oath, then said: "Now let's get to work."

Co-author Victor Lasky is rushing to Brookline, Mass., because the public library there has banned "Seeds of Treason," the book about the Chambers-Hiss case. Lasky will try to move the library officials from their position that the book is "biased and prejudiced" . . . The second largest subscription to the Daily Worker has just been entered by the editors of Life. They're preparing an article on the history of the American Communist Party. The largest subscription, of course, is from the FBI . . . Gabriel Pascal returned from a four-week trip to India. Pascal owns the movie rights to Vincent Sheean's "Lead Kindly Light," and obtained Nehru's promise of cooperation in making the Gandhi film.

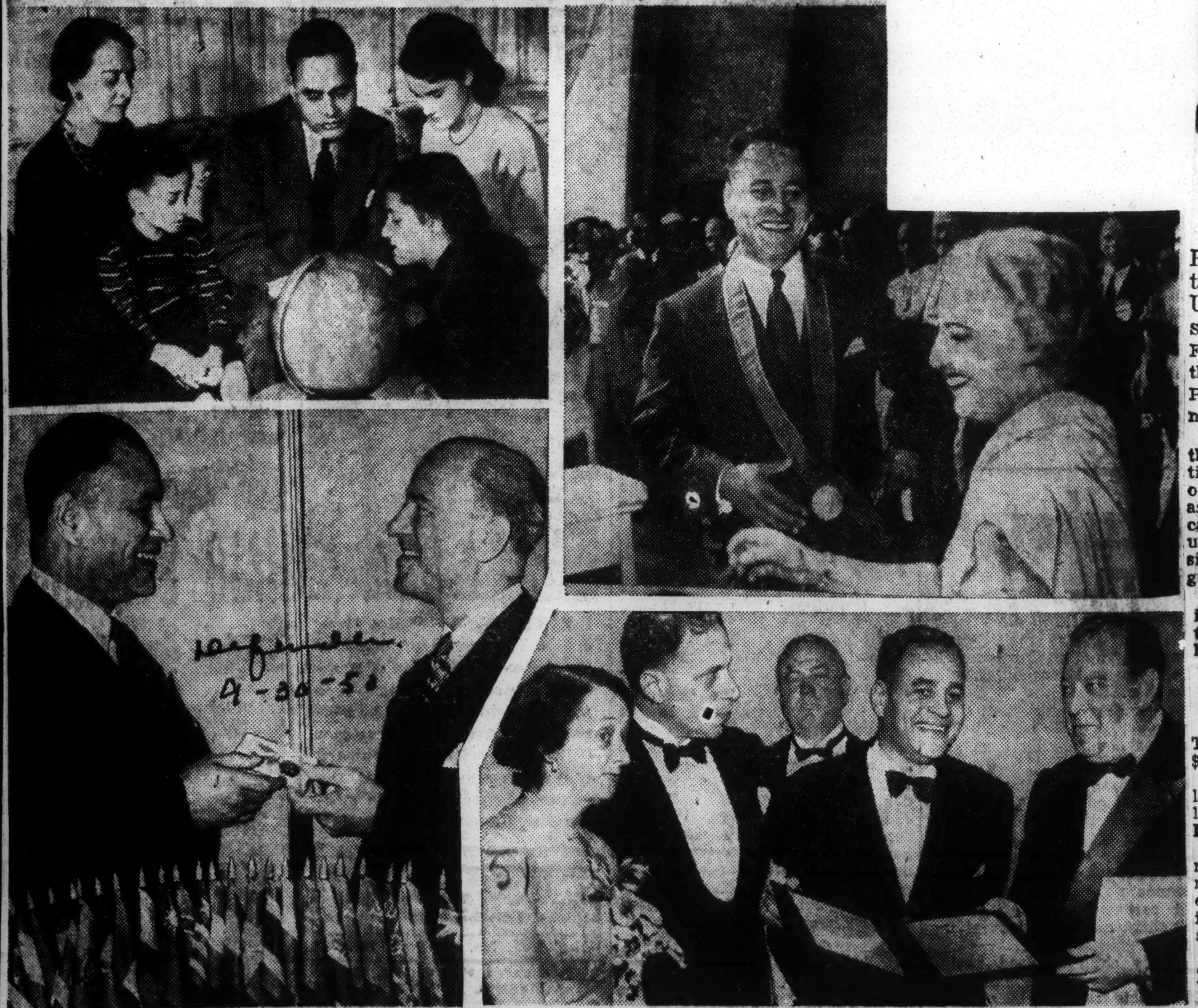
* * *

DURING the worst week of the show-business year, when grosses were at their lowest, Bob Whitehead gave from $25 to $100 weekly raises to his "Member of the Wedding" cast. "I know business will pick up," he told them. "In any event, I wanted to get my Christmas gifts in early" . . . Interior Secretary Chapman will make a speech next week denouncing the Red charges made against him, and revealing the background of the man responsible for them . . . American Export Line is rushing completion of its new luxury liner "S. S. Independence." It was launched only a few days ago, and its two stacks will be added this week.

Leslie Biffle, the Senate's liaison to the White House, is en route to White Sulphur Springs, to recuperate from the long Senate fight overriding the President's veto.

Award Bunche Nobel Prize

Nobel Prize For Noble Achievement



Defender 9-30-50

51

HONORS ARE NOT NEW for Dr. Ralph Bunche, top left with family, who received Nobel prize for peace last week He is shown top right receiving Spingarn medal, lower left Father of Year award and lower right citation by the American Association for the United Nations.

Sails Dec. 10 For Oslo To Get Award

Defender

By ARNOLD de MILLE

(Defender New York Bureau)

Def 9-30-50

LAKE SUCCESS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of trusteeship division of the United Nations, was the most surprised person in the world Friday when the news reached him that he had won the Nobel Peace Prize for 1949 for his services as mediator in the Palestine war.

Chicago Def

Dr. Bunche was having lunch in the delegates' dining room at the time and had had no word or hint of the news when a couple of his associates told him of a news broadcast they had heard. It was not until later he received a cable signed by Gunnar Jahn and August Schou that verified it.

"I have the honor of informing you that the Committee of the Norwegian Parliament today has awarded to you the Nobel Peace Prize for 1949," the cable read. "The prize amounts to 164,303.76 Swedish crowns."

The cable was dated Sept. 22. The prize amounts to almost $32,000 in American money.

Shortly after the cable was delivered, Dr. Bunche issued the following statement:

Issues Statement

"Needlesss to say, I receive this news with deep humility for I more than anyone recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations.

"I was in Palestine as an official of the United Nations, whose basic objective is world peace. For five months I was chief assistant to Count Folke Bernadotte, the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine.

Def Sept 30-50

"It was Count Bernadotte who achieved the first truce in Palestine, and thereby laid the essential foundation for the armistice agreements.

"In all my efforts I was strongly backed by the Security Council of the United Nations. Moreover, I had [illegible] indispensable and invaluable support of the Secretary General on the U. N., Mr. Trygve Lie, and his office.

Effort Cooperative

"In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a cooperative achievement, carried out by a highly competent team of more than 700 military observers and international civil servants of many nationalities. At this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine.

"In these crucial times when the future of all mankind hangs faithfully in the balance, it is a high privilege to be associated with the work of the United Nations, man's sole hope for peace,"

"I shall be inspired by this award to continue my efforts in the great cause of world peace."

First To Get Award

Dr. Bunche, the first Negro to receive the Nobel Prize, was selected from a list of 28 nominees which included President Truman, Prime Minister Nehru, General Marshall, and several humanitarian organizations.

Everybody attached ot the United Nations expressed elation over the selection of Dr. Bunche. Trygve Lie said the United Nations was very pleased that a fellow member was so honored, and that Dr. Bunche well deserved the award.

Acheson Praises Bunche

In his statement, Secretary of State Acheson said:

"I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award. Dr. Bunche's achievement in bringing about armistice agreements between Israel and the one of the first and foremost contributions of the United Nations to neighboring Arab states stands as the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"He took up the arduous assignment of his distinguished predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte, in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

"His conscientious and imaginative efforts in bringing about the armistice agreements showed most clearly that where there is a will to negotiate the achievement of international peace and security is really possible."

Dr. Bunche was invited to go to Oslo on Dec. 10 to receive the award and give a lecture on his work.

Portrait Bust Of Bunche Presented College Fund

Journal and Guide

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Dat. 4-29-50

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — A portrait bust of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeships of United Nations, was unveiled April 18 at national headquarters of the United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th street, during ceremonies attended by Dr. Bunche and officials of UN and the fund.

Reginald E. Gillmor, vice-president of Sperry Corporation and a trustee of Hampton Institute, one of the fund member colleges, presented the bust to the fund on behalf of Thomas A. Morgan, president of the company and chairman of the fund's board of directors.

Citing Dr. Bunche's achievement in effecting the Palestine Peace, Mr.. Gillmor hailed the former acting UN mediator in the Middle East as "a symbol and example of all that is good in men and a man who has constantly increased his usefulness in the world."

* * *

IN REMARKS FOLLOWING the presentation Dr. Bunche said, "the college fund is engaging in valiant work which makes up to some extent for some of the failures of our society. Many young men and women throughout our land who keenly desire an education would be without such an education if it were not for the fine work that the fund has been doing throughout the years."

The bust was executed by Ruth Brall and was designed as a "personal contribution to the continuing fight against racial intolerance."

It is the last in her series of twelve portrait busts of outstanding American Negroes begun two years ago. Miss Brall was the first two consecutive year award winner at competitions of the Allied Artists of America. Her busts of A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, won first honorable mention respectively in 1948 and 1949.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Says A New UNU May Cause War

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NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph Bunche is opposed to starting a new United Nations with Russia out, because it would be the first step in a war with the Soviet Union.

Dr. Bunche, who has more honorary degrees than any living Negro, called the move the "first step in advancing the cold war into a hot war."

The eminent UN mediator was speaking at the twelfth annual scholarship meeting of the Community Societies' Harlem District committee, which has collected $23,000 toward Negro fellowships in the field of social work since 1939.

Dr. Bunche to Get Va. State LL.D.

Dat. 5-27-50

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PETERSBURG, Va.— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations will receive the honorary degree of L.L.D. at commencement exercises at Virginia State College on Monday at 10:30 a.m., May 29.

Charles Roman Vaughan, a prominent and progressive farmer of Lawrenceville will receive the certificate of merit at the same time. Nearly 400 students will be awarded degrees in courses.

At 4 P.M., Sunday, May 28, the baccalaureate service will be held in Virginia Hall Auditorium. The Rev. J. Blanton Belk, pastor, St. Gile Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., will deliver the sermon.

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3 Bunche Princeton Talks

Herald Tribune

Will Lecture on U. N. Objectives; Settling Disputes, Peace Basis

Dat. 3-7-50

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, will give three public lectures at Princeton University, it was announced yesterday He will speak at 8 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday and Wednesday, March 15 at McCosh Hall on the campus.

New York

51

The talks will be on "The Objectives and Methods of the United Nations"; "The Peaceful Settlement of Disputes," and "The Foundation for Peace."

Bunche Announces Negro Rights Bill

51

Black Dispatch

Dat. 2-25-50

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — UN Mediator, Ralph J. Bunche, lists in the current issue of Negro Digest, six "quite simple and imminently fair" rights which he as an individual Negro wants white America to grant him.

Denying that he has any right to speak for all of America's 14,000,000 Negroes, Mr. Bunche declares that millions of self-appointed Negro 'leaders' make what the Negro wants sound very complicated.

Bunche continues:

"I know what I as an individual want. And I have an idea that what I aspire for comes rather close to the aspirations of most Negroes."

Mr. Bunche says: "I ask for no special favor or treatment for the Negro individually or collectively. All I want is this:

1. "That American society schould cease requiring its Negro citizens to run the race of life over a special obstacle course while all other citizens compete on the flat;

2. "That American society lift the handicap of race from our shoulders;

3. "That it draw back the curtain of segregation;

4. "That the accusing finger of inferiority and scorn be no longer everywhere pointed at us as a ball team that will play in the second army basketball tournament at Fort Eustis, Va., Feb. 20-25.

King has played this season on the detachment No. 1 team, Post Troop Command champs and runner-up to Co. B for the APG championship. King joined the Co. B squad and played in the Md.-Del. district playoffs. Co. B was one of the two teams chosen to represent the district in the

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Name Dr. Bunche To Girl Scout Board

Informer

51

Dat. 6-3-50

Houston, Texas

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Chief of the U.N. Trusteeship Division, was one of four new members appointed to the National Advisory Council of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., it was announced this week by Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Chairman of the Council.

Collier's Joins in Crusade

Courier

51

Ten months ago The Pittsburgh Courier proposed the name of Dr. Ralph Bunche to President Truman as the "ideal" Ambassador to Russia. At that time quite a number of groups and organizations thought well of the idea. This week, The Courier crusade received support from an unexpected quarter when Collier's magazine made an identical proposal.

Dat. 6-3-50

In naming Dr. Bunche as the ideal man for the job of Ambassador to Russia, the national weekly suggested in an editorial that the post be offered to Dr. Bunche by the President "at the earliest opportunity" not only to confound the Kremlin, but as a squelcher to Russia's propaganda campaign built around racial segregation in the United States.

Pittsburgh

Pa.

NOT A STUNT

In pointing out the feasibility of naming Dr. Bunche to the post, The Courier stressed the fact that Russia is "selling" to the rest of the world the hypocrisy of this nation's claim to real democracy, while it practices discrimination against its Negro citizens.

The Courier at that time pointed out that Dr. Bunche refused a post in the State Department because the capital of the United States—Washington, D. C. —would not afford him first-class citizenship.

Courier

Dr. Bunche, presently director of the trusteeship division of the UN, deserves a chance to try his peace-making talents on the cold war in Russia, says Collier's.

"It shouldn't be thought that we are advocating Dr. Bunche's appointment as a stunt," says the weekly's editorial. "Rather, it would be a logical step in America's progress toward better race relations."

Dat. 6-3-50

Pittsburgh

The weekly suggests that the President make the Bunche appointment "when Admiral Alan J. Kirk has had enough of the Moscow assignment."

P. 51

A Bunche appointment would be one way for our Government to turn the tables on the Soviet segregation propaganda "and show the world, by deed rather than by word, that the segregation picture isn't so black as its painted."

"The Russian citizen couldn't very well be denied the knowledge that Washington had sent a Negro ambassador to his Government," the Collier's editorial says. "He couldn't be insulated from the contradiction between propaganda and actuality."

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

Bunche to Speak At Virginia State

PETERSBURG, May 15—The sixty-fifth annual commencement at Virginia State College will be held at 10:30 A. M. Monday, May 29.

Times-Dispatch

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, will address the 400 graduates. Dr. Bunche will receive an honorary degree and Charles Roman Vaughan, Lawrenceville farmer, will receive the certificate of merit.

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Dat. 5-16-50

On Sunday, May 28, at 4 P. M., the Rev. Dr. J. Blanton Belk, pastor of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Richmond, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Richmond, Va.

Alumni Day will be observed on Saturday, May 27, beginning at 9 A. M. with registration and business session at 10 A. M. and closing with the alumni banquet at 6:30 P. M.

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Capital Times Sat. 5-6-50

BUNCHE HUNTS MONEY: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship division director, was principal speaker at Greater New York Fund's 1950 opening dinner to get $8,000,000. Dinner was held last week at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Drive benefits 423 voluntary hospitals, health and social service agencies in New York.

Washington Dc

Dr. Bunche Draws Large Audience At University of Chicago Lectures

Sun Reporter

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Between 2,000 and 3,000 Chicago College professors, students and Chicago citizens filled Rockefeller Memorial chapel on the University of Chicago campus last week to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche lecture from Monday through Friday on "Man, Democracy and Peace."

Sat 9-2-50

As acting assistant secretary-general of the Department of Trusteeship of the UN, Dr. Brunche lectured on the UN's [illegible] objective/peace. His discussions ran as follows: "The Palestine Intervention: From Mandate to War"; "The Palestine Intervention: Mediation and Conciliation"; "The Twilight of Colonilism"; "Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms"; and "The Challenge of Human Relations."

San Francisco Calif

The well-known mediator explained the UN charter in relation to each topic discussed.

In the first two lectures he outlined the UN PATTERN of peacemaking. In latter three he presented the UN's foundations for peace. He brought heavy applause and laughs from the audience through the telling of humorous little anecdotes in explaining the workings of the UN program.

DR. BUNCHE PRESENTED HONOR SCROLL

Sun Reporter Sat. 5-28-50

Mrs Peyton Anderson, a staunch member of the Harlem Committee of the Community Service society, is shown presenting Dr. Ralph Bunche an honor scroll for his meritorious contributions to brotherhood and community betterment. The presentation was made at the New York School of Social Work now housed in the old Carnegie Mansion on Fifth Avenue. Dr. Kenneth D. Johnson, dean of the school and former judge, looks on. The Harlem District committee of the Community Service society is aimed at combatting the shortage in social work of trained Negroes. Several fellowships are to be awarded to college graduates next October valued at $600 each. —(ANP)

San Francisco Calif

51

51

This smiling face is that of Dr. Ralph Bunche about whom we first heard when trouble had developed in Palestine some time ago. Dr Bunche was sent to Palestine as United Nations Mediator.

This indeed was a great honour bestowed upon a Negro. Then in December he goes to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize of £10,000. Dr. Bunche seems to be in the race for collecting honours. Latest news is that he has been appointed Professor of Government at Harvard University in the United States.

He is the first Negro to hold a professorship at the university.

Bantu World Sat. 11-4-50 Johannesburg, South Africa

Dr. Bunche to Receive Award

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, has won the 1950 Inter-Faith Award of the Department of New York, Jewish War Veterans, for his outstanding contributions in the betterment of human relations among all peoples, it was announced yesterday. The award, a plaque, will be presented to Dr. Bunche at the department's show at Madison Square Garden May 17.

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DR. BUNCHE SAYS PREJUDICES MAKE MOCKERY OF CHARTER

Columbia D.C. Sat. 24-50

Article In American Magazine Puts Racial Bias First Among U. S. Evils

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NEW YORK —Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who turned down an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State because of Washington's "Jim Crowism", charges in the February American Magazine that "American anti-racial and anti-religious practices make a mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations".

In an article entitled "What America Means To Me" in which he reaffirms his belief in American ideals, this outstanding Negro reveals that racial prejudice nearly blocked his assignment to the State Department which became a springboard to his present post as director of the Department of Trusteeships for the United Nations.

"I like the American way of life," says Dr. Bunche, "because I like the conceptions of equality and of the rights and dignity of the individual on which it is based. As every good American, I wish to see the country fulfill its promise to all of its people. I dislike vigorously those parctices which prevent this".

As for racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche says "conditions in our nation's capital are scandalous". Here's the story he tells about efforts to block his switch from the Office of Strategic Services to the State Department late in 1943:

"In the months since my name had been proposed, two or three high-ranking officials in the State Department had tried to block the appointment because of my race. My sponsors finally brought the matter to Cordell Hull (then Secretary of State). He listened to the objections, received an account of my qualifications, and then his famed Tennessee temper flamed into invective. A man's color, he insisted, made no difference to him. He wanted qualified men in the department. That was the sole consideration that interested him. And so I was appointed--the first Negro ever to hold a 'desk job' in the State Department".

While a Negro is often treated unjustly, it is Dr. Bunche's belief that "he may also meet with a good deal of decency and generosity".

"Many individual Negroes, despite the severe handicap of racial prejudice, can rise to an eminence which indicates the broad opportunities that America offers," he states.

"Because of its basically democratic structure, the American society affords the opportunity even for disadvantaged groups such as the Negro, to aspire for and make progress toward the good life. Every individual and group is entitled to put forth maximum effort to right wrongs to obtain redress for grievances to protest and struggle incessantly against disabilities such as discrimination, segregation, disenfranchisement, and denial of opportunity.

"I have seen a great improvement in the condition of the American Negro, and I expect to see much more. There is good reason to be hopeful".

Honors to Bunche Stir Racial Hate in Election

Afro American

51

New Orleans Mayor Who Gave UN Statesman 'Key' Called 'Traitor' to Dixie Customs

NEW ORLEANS—Because Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison awarded the "Key' to the city a month ago to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, "white supremacy,, has ben made an issue in the mayoralty campaign here for the first time since Reconstruction days.

The racial issue was raised by Alvin A. Cobb, a candidate in the primary this Tuesday, who has publicly identified himself as a "Dixiecrat."

Disowned by Democrats

However, local leaders of the States Rights Democrats have publicly disowned Cobb, charging that he is trying to 'create hate, prejudice and discontent."

In recent weeks groups of "white supremacy" advocates have been parading the streets urging the people to "vote white."

Morrison Target

They have distributed 150,000 circulars with a picture of Dr. unche receiving the "key" to the city from Mayor Morrison.

The circulars say the city must decide whether it wants to have "solial equality" with colored people and want them to have equality in schools, restaurants and moving pictures theatres.

25,000 Colored Votes

Cobb, who centered his main attack on the mayor, the incumbent candidate. (there are three in the race), accused him of being a traitor to Southern traditions in a radio address last Friday night after his followers paraded on Canal St., the city's main thoroughfare.

Of the 207,000 qualified voters, 25,000 are colored people, the largest number in the city's history. The racial group represents one-third of the total population.

BUNCHE SAYS PREJUDICE MAKING MOCKERY OF U. N.

Baptist Leader

Thurs 51

Birmingham Ala.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who turned down an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State because of Washington's "Jim Crowism", charges in the February American Magazine that "American anti-racial and anti-religious practices make a mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations."

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"I have seen a great improvement in the condition of the American Negro, and I expect to see much more ... There is good reason to be hopeful."

MY DAY

Sandburg gives us rebuke for knowing less about own regions than others

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK—Friday night, after speaking in Larchmont, I took the night train to Rochester, N. Y., and here I am back again on Sunday morning, having taken the night train home last night.

Courier-Journal

It was well worth the trip to hear Carl Sandburg speak on Abraham Lincoln. The City Club of Rochester had conducted an essay contest among high-school children who, after some study of their subject, had been given 40 minutes to write their essays on Lincoln. They were short, but I thought the two winners of the first and second prizes, who read their papers at the the luncheon given by the club, had done remarkably well.

Mes.

2-14-50

IN CARL SANDBURG, who has an impressive appearance and a resonant voice, we also had a speaker who really knows and loves his subject. He gave us a special treat at the end by bringing out what he calls his "box" and singing ballads to his own accompanient. The songs were delightful, and he also got in a neat rebuke for those of us who know so much more about other parts of the world than we do about our own neighborhood. He sang part of the Erie Canal Boatman's Song and told us that when he picked it up he found that most people living in the area of the Erie Canal knew the Volga Boatman's Song but did not know their own Erie Canal Song.

Louisville Ky

Mr. Sandburg is proud of his two charming-looking grandchildren and showed me a sweet colored photograph of the boy and girl on horseback. We grandparents have in common at least our pride in the younger generation, but I wish I had Carl Sandburg's knowledge of Lincoln.

THERE ARE FEW of our Presidents whose influence will be more widely felt in the world. When all the superficial things are said, the spirit of Lincoln will never be forgotten because he believed in human beings. He thought there could be justice and mercy in the world if people could live in freedom and "act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

One of the editorials on Lincoln that I read this morning said he was too human to become a symbol, but I don't think I agree. I am sure that, to many young people and their elders in this country, Lincoln is the symbol of what is best in the character of the American citizen.

SATURDAY morning I spoke with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at a convocation of students at the University of Rochester. It is a heartening thing to see how much Dr. Bunche's achievements, in bringing about one bt of peace in the world through mediation, has appealed to both old and young in this country.

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Both at the morning meeting before the students and at the evening meeting in the big auditorium, under the auspices of the City Club, Dr. Bunche received a real ovation, and in each case gave a thoughtful and thought-provoking speech. On the whole, I think I got out of "my day" much more than I put into it!

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

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American Magazine Spotlights Bunche In February Issue

Globe

Jn. 2.3-50

Nashville.

New York—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who turned down an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State because of Washington's "Jim Crowism," charges in the February American Magazine that "American antiracial and antireligious practices make a mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations."

January

In an article entitled "What America Means to Me," in which he reaffirms his belief in American ideals, this outstanding Negro reveals that racial prejudice nearly blocked his assignment to the State Department which became a springboard to his present post as director of the Department of Trusteeship for the United Nations.

"I like the American way of life," says Dr. Bunche, "because I like the conceptions of equality and of the rights and dignity of the individual on which it is based. As every good American, I wish to see the country fulfill its promise to all its people. I dislike vigorously those practices which prevent this."

As for racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche says "conditions in our nation's capital are scandalous." Here's the story he tells about efforts to block his switch from the Office of Strategic Service to the State Department late in 1943:

"In the months since my name had been proposed, two or three high ranking officals in the State Department had tried to block the appointment because of my race. My sponsors finally brought the matter to Cordell Hull (then Secretary of State). He listened to the objections, received an account of my qualifications, and then his famed Tennessee temper flamed into invective. A man's color, he insisted, made no difference to him.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Termed Diplomat, Likable Personality

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Ralph Bunche, Detroit-born Negro, is more than the famed U. N. mediator who brought peace to the Holy Land, states Irwin Ross in the April Reader's Digest. He is an extraordinarily likeable man — miles removed from the chilly cookie — pusher in striped pants." The article is condensed from The American Mercury.

World

In three months after he settled the Palestine dispute, Bunche got more than a thousand speaking invitations, accepted 70. New York gave him the traditional open-car welcome; Los Angeles held a Ralph Bunche Day. The Bunche home is knee-deep in medals, scrolls, certificates. He has received degrees from 13 colleges, turned down a dozen others.

Jn. 3-24-50

But fame rests lightly on Bunche Ross says. He lives in a modest apartment in Parkway Village, near U. N. headquarters at Lake Success. His household includes his handsome wife, Ruth; Ralph, Jr., six; Jane, 16, and Joan, 18, who is at Vassar.

Bunche has had his share of color discrimination. Last summer when President Truman wanted him as Assistant Secretary of State — the highest federal post ever offered a Negro — he declined. One reason was his distaste for Jim Crow Washington.

Atlanta. Ga.

Born in Detroit on August 7, 1904. Bunche was left an orphan at 13 and was raised by his grandmother. In Detroit, he sold newspapers and worked as a delivery boy. Later, in Los Angeles, he graduated from high school with a brilliant record, worked his way through the University of California and graduated summa cum laude. Receiving a fellowship at Harvard he stayed there a year, then took a teaching post at Howard University, attaining full professorship. During the war he became chief of the African section of OSS, and postwar joined the State Department. Since early 1946 he has worked directly for the U. N.

Virginia State Will Honor Dr. Bunche

Times Dispatch

Jn. 3-24-50

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting director of the United Nations Division of Trusteeships, will be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Virginia State College, Petersburg, as a part of graduation exercises May 29, President Robert P. Daniel announced yesterday.

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Richmond, Va.

Bunche, the man who achieved peace in Palestine as United Nations mediator, will be the commencement speaker, subject to an assignment by the United Nations, Daniel said. The honorary degree will be conferred at that time.

Holder of a Ph.D. from Harvard, Dr. Bunche already has honorary degrees from Howard and Fiske Universities, as well as a member of white colleges.

Also at the commencement exercises, Virginia State's annual certificate of merit will be awarded Charles R. Vaughan, Brunswick County Negro farmer. The certificate is usually given to an outstanding farmer, Dr. Daniel said.

Vaughan owns a 210-acre farm site of the first experimental station in cucumber raising set up in Virginia by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Bunche Says Jimcro Makes A Mockery Of UN

Herald Fri. 2-17-50

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Cleveland Ohio

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who turned down an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State because of Washington's "Jim Crowism," charges in the February American Magazine that "American antiracial and antireligious practices make a mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations."

In an article entitled "What America Means To Me" in which he reaffirms his belief in American ideals, this outstanding Negro reveals that racial prejudice nearly blocked his assignment to the State Department which became a springboard to his present post as director of the Department of Trusteeships for the United Nations.

"I like the American way of life," says Dr. Bunche, "because I like the conceptions of equality and of the rights and dignity of the individual on which it is based. As every good American, I wish to see the country fulfill its promise to all its people. I dislike vigorously those practices which prevent this."

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"In the months since my name had been proposed, two or three high-ranking officials in the State Department had tried to block the appointment because of my race. My sponsors finally brought the matter to Cordell Hull (then Secretary of State). He listened to the objections, received an account of my qualifications, and then his famed Tennessee temper flamed into invective.

A man's color, he insisted, made no difference to him. He wanted qualified men in the department. That was the sole consideration that interested him. And so I was appointed—the first Negro ever to hold a 'desk job' in the State Department."

WHILE A NEGRO is often treated unjustly, it is Dr. Bunche's belief that "he may also meet with a good deal of decency and generosity."

"Many individual Negroes, despite the severe handicap of racial prejudice, can rise to an eminence which indicates the broad opportunities that America offers," he states.

"Because of its basically democratic structure, the American society affords the opportunity, even for disadvantaged groups such as the Negro, to aspire for and make progress toward the good life. Every individual and group is entitled to put forth maximum effort to right wrongs, to obtain redress for greivances, to protest and struggle incessantly against disabilities such as discrimination, segregation, disenfranchisement, and denial of opportunity.

"I have seen a great improvement in the condition of the American Negro, and I expect to see much more. . . There is good reason to be hopeful."

BUNCHE SPEAKS IN CLEVELAND

On a visit to Cleveland this week, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche spoke Wednesday night at Engineers Auditorium under the auspices of Cleveland College in their series "The Modern Heritage of Man." The lecture was well attended.

COLLEGE FUND GETS A BUST OF BUNCHE

A portrait bust of Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeships and former acting mediator for Palestine, was given yesterday to the United Negro College Fund at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street.

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The bust was presented, in behalf of Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation and chairman of the fund's board of directors, by Reginald E. Gillmor, vice president of the Sperry Corporation.

Times

After the ceremony, which was attended by officials from the United Nations and the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Bunche paid tribute to the "valiant" work of the fund and its "warm-hearted" officials and supporters.

"Many young men and women throughout our land who keenly desire an education would be without such an education if it were not for the fine work that the fund has been doing through the years," he said.

Wed. 4-19-50

The bust is the work of Ruth Brall, who, two years ago, began a project to sculpture the heads of twelve living American leaders. That of Dr. Bunche is the last in her series, which was designed, she said, as a "personal contribution" to the continuing fight against racial intolerance.

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Bunche Pays Courtesy Visit to London; Says 'If UN Fails, War Inevitable'

Des Moines, Iowa

By Rudolph Dunbar

London — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph Bunche on his recent courtesy visit to London gave a press conference at the UN headquarters here. A large number of newspaper men fired a barrage of questions at Dr. Bunche and he replied to them with the skill that illuminated his brilliant exploits since he has become a world figure.

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Bystander

He was asked to comment on the Seretse Khama's affair which is causing such world sensation. Dr. Bunche said that he was unable to make any comment primarily because he did not study the nature of the case; and secondly, the case had not been brought before the UN, hence, it would not be prudent for him to make any comment; and thirdly, it would be a breach of diplomatic ethics to comment on the domestic jurisdiction of the British government.

Thurs 4-13-50

Free to Criticize

He finally said: "If I was in my own country I would have been free to criticize at will."

Dr. Bunche declared if the UN fail it is inevitable that there must be war. "Despite its faults," he pointed, "It has succeeded where it wants to succeed." He paid a courtesy call to the secretary of state for the colonies and was entertained at the House of Commons by the Minister of State during the lunch hour.

Smoking his cigarette, he walked around the library where the conference was held greeting nonchalantly all the newspaper men. After the conference was over, almost all the newspapermen commented on his charm of manner and his mental brilliance.

Dr. Bunche Pays Visit to London

Black Dispatch

Sat. 4-15-50

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Bunche Speaks At Spelman

~~Constitution~~

Thurs. 4-30-50

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the ~~Department of~~ Trusteeship of the United Nations, will deliver the fifth John Hope lecture at 3 p. m. Sunday in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

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Dr. Bunche, who was the mediator in negotiations between the Arabs and Jews, is a man of many "firsts."

Atlanta, Ga.

He was the first Negro to receive a Ph. D. in political science, first to be selected for a desk job in the U. S. Department of State, first to receive an international reputation as a diplomat and first to be offered the position of Assistant Secretary of State, which he turned down.

BUNCHE TELLS U. S. IT MUST GROW UP

New York, N.Y.

Nation 'Not Very Intelligent,' U. N. Official Says at Dinner for Hospital Campaign

Times 51

4-25-50

The United States, occupying a key position at a critical time in world history, must demonstrate greater maturity and resist "sophomoric recrimination which derives only from false self-righteousness," Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting assistant secretary general of the United Nations, said last night.

"We are not saints, certainly, but neither are we mortgaged to the devil," he said. "Perhaps the worst that can be said of us is that we are not very intelligent in calculating our ow nself-interest and learn with painful slowness."

He spoke at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel opening the Greater New York Fund campaign for $8,000,000 to meet the costs of 423 voluntary hospitals, health and welfare agencies. These have already raised $32,000,000 on their own initiative and the campaign will therefore concentrate on business concerns that have not contributed.

Earlier in the day, at City Hall, Mayor O'Dwyer read a proclamation dedicating yesterday and May to the campaign and stressing that the organizations involved annually serve more than 3,000,000 New Yorkers.

Dr. Bunche dwelt longer on the international responsibilities of this country than on its domestic requirements, although he did stress the needs of New York, "human history's noblest example of democratic living, America at its best."

The United States, he believed, faced the necessity of combatting apathy and indifference, a lack of awareness, inability to comprehend world events.

Warns Against Complacency

Complacency saps the strength of a democracy, Dr. Bunche declared. An alert, understanding and serious-minded public, on the other hand, could form the key to a nation's virility.

"It is well for Americans to bear in mind that the eyes of the world are focused upon this society as never before in history," he continued. "A large part of humanity looks to this country for a convincing demonstration of the validity and force of the democratic way of life."

Failure to provide guidance would be catastrophic, according to Dr. Bunche. But none can be provided unless this nation "demonstrates a greater maturity in this dangerous era than has ever before been required of us; greater, perhaps, than the age of our society and culture would guarantee."

He recommended restraint and calmness in the face of provocation. "We must act with dignity," Dr. Bunche advised, avoiding "callous and sophomoric recrimination" and exercising patience and tolerance.

"At all costs we must avoid hysteria and refuse to be stampeded," he said, "for to act otherwise is to show an immaturity unworthy of a great nation and people."

Dr. Bunche held that those "eager to beat the drums of war" in an atomic age are clearly irresponsible. The greatest strength today, he said, is displayed by those ready "to exert every reasonable effort to ensure peace."

HUMAN RELATIONS SEEN KEY TO PEACE

Times

Dr. Bunche Says We Have More to Fear From Ourselves Than From Any Modern Weapon

Fri. 4-28-50

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World peace will remain insecure until human relations improve to a point where international differences can be settled by peaceful means, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, told a dinner meeting last night in International House, 500 Riverside Drive.

New York

Until that point is reached, Dr Bunche declared, "the most the United Nations can do is to hold the fort and give time for the long-range fundamental work to be carried out."

The speaker warned that people can "be whipped up emotionally and led into war." But, he added, "they can also be shown the way toward peace."

Dr. Bunche spoke at a dinner marking the opening of a two-week celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the student center.

"Human Attitudes" Main Point

"The main foundation for any enduring peace," he declared, "must rest in the individual human attitudes and that is what determines relations among people.

"So long as bad relations," he continued, "in the sense of misunderstandings, fear, suspicion and distrust, which at times of crisis can be whipped into hatred, exist there can be no secure peace."

Regardless of how perfect the internal machinery of the nations might be, he warned, only an insecure foundation for an uneasy peace, may be expected until human relations improve.

Both the United Nations organization and its components, he said, are "groping for means of such understanding" among nations.

"We have more to fear from ourselves," Dr. Bunche said, "than from any modern weapon. Hope lies in the fact," he added, "that bad human relations are not the product of human nature. They are the result of attitudes and attitudes can be changed."

Morally Strong Nations Urged

In this age, the speaker declared, "it is not enough to be militarily strong. Nations must be morally strong."

An international art exhibit opened last night in International House with students from fifty countries participating. Exhibits of examples of culture of the various nations were on view. The theme of the exhibit was "international understanding."

International House was founded as a home and meeting place for students attending colleges and universities in New York. Funds made available by John D. Rockefeller Jr. established the center, which has been the home of some 20,000 students from sixty foreign countries in the last quarter century.

The anniversary exhibition will be open to the public from 7 to 9:30 P. M. Monday and on May 8. It will close May 16.

The center is th eresidence of 524 students from sixty countries. Gen. George C. Marshall is chairman of the board of directors of the center.

Bunche at Chicago U.

N.Y. Age 51 Sat. 4-22-50

CHICAGO (ANP) — Between 2,000 and 3,000 Chicago college professors, students and Chicago citizens filled Rockerfeller Memorial Chapel on the University of Chicago campus last week to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche lecture from Monday through Friday on "Man. Democracy and Peace."

Bunche Mentioned For Ambassador To Russia

Journal and Guide

Sat. 8-5-50

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By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Washington is talking about additional major appointments for colored politicos . . . Ralph Bunche director of the UN Trusteeship Division, is again being mentioned for Ambassador to Soviet Russia. The new Haitian Ambassador to the United States is Gustave Laraque. He succeeds Joseph D. Charles, who was recalled by the military junta now ruling Haiti.

Norfolk, Va.

Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman is still holding up the appointment of Joe Brown, a Detroit lawyer, as government secretary of the Virgin Islands to succeed Morris F. de Castro, who was appointed governor. Alvin Rucker, a Chicagoan and a Labor Department employee, also is being considered for the job.

The nomination of Emory Smith a local lawyer, to fill a recently created judgeship on the District of Columbia Municipal Court may go to the Senate any day now that the South Carolina Democratic primary is over and Senator Olin D. Johnston defeated Governor J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat.

* * *

CREDIT REPRESENTATIVE Bill Dawson, of Chicago, with appointment of Dr. Joe Trigg, an obstetrician, to the District of Columbia Boxing Commission. Woolsey Hall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, and several other individuals are due assists on the appointment.

Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, apparently has stuck to his original intention of taking his medicine and not appealing from his conviction on charges of performing an abortion and attempting to bribe the complaining witness against him. He's now at Lorton Reformatory, a federal institution in Virginia.

With other newcomers at the institution, Goodloe is isolated from prisoners who have been there for some time. After sixty days he will be moved to a cell block where prisoners are regularly confined, and after a stretch on the "bull gang" he may get an assignment in the prison infirmary as an assistant to the prison physician.

* * *

HE WILL BE ALLOWED to have two visitors every other Sunday. The only persons who can see him are members of his family whose names he gives to prison officials. He will be eligible for parole in thirty-six months.

The Lowell Cuzzens (Gladys), Detroiters, are guests of the Merrill Curtises (Pearl)—he's the eye specialist—at Arundel-on-the Bay, a Summer resort on the Chesapeake in nearby Maryland. Helen Curtis, a former Washingtonian now living in Detroit, also is the guest of Merrill and Pearl. Helen has obtained a divorce from Bill Jordan, an ex-Washingtonian also living in Detroit, and has resumed her former name. She is the widow of fthe late Dr. Arthur Curtis.

Corp. Frank Brawner, a member of the 384th Army Band stationed at Fort Eustis (Va.), and Muriel Johnson, an Arlington (Va.) lass, were married Saturday. Frank is the son of the Roland Brawners (Claire).

* * *

CAPT. ALBERT F. Washington, of Brooklyn (New York), has just returned from Japan. He enters the military police school at Camp Gordon (Ga.) for the course beginning September 6.

Joe Waddy, the lawyer, was elected to succeed the late Charley Houston as chief counsel of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen at the organization's recent biennial convention held at Houston (Tex.). S. H. Clark, of Roanoke (Va.), was relected president of the group; R. L. Edwards, also of Roanoke, secretary-treasurer, and J. F. Little, Norfolk (Va.), national general chairman.

The executive boards of the Colored Trainmen of America and of the International Association of Railway Employees also retained Waddy as chief counsel of each organization. Mr. Houston was chief counsel of these organizations until his death and Waddy was associated with him as assistant chief counsel. Waddy also is a member of the law firm of Houston and Houston.

Bunche Seen 'Torn Between 2 Loves'

Afro-American

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The New York Herald Tribune sees Dr. Ralph Bunche, senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, in "a pleasant predicament" as the result of his being named a professor of government at Harvard University.

Dr. Bunche was appointed last Jan. 16 and confirmed by the Board of Overseers last April. He was granted a leave of absence from Harvard to fulfill commitments with the UN.

Under the caption, "Appreciating Dr. Bunche," the Herald Tribune, last Saturday said editorially:

"Dr. Ralph Bunche has great reason to be pleased. His magnificent work in Palestine won him the Nobel Peace Prize, and now Harvard appoints him professor of government. These are high recognitions of different accomplishments in the same man.

"Harvard Shows Good Sense"

"As the United Nations mediator between the Arabs and Israelis, he ercised the gift of bringing people into agreement who were indisposed to agree. This requires a superior skill in diplomacy and also a practical understanding of human nature.

"Those qualities were recognized in the Nobel award, and yet it must have appeared to some that the full man had not been appreciated.

"Dr Bunche is also a teacher and scholar; among the experts he is the great authority on colonial government. Harvard shows the good sense to appoint this outstanding individual to its faculty, and obviously Dr. Bunche is gratified. The appointment does honor to both parties.

"But there is a serious question whether the United Nations can spare the senior director of the Trusteeship Council, to use Dr. Bunche's official title. It is quite plain that he is torn between the UN and Harvard. His talents really belong in both places, as the thinking administrator and as ~~the teacher~~.

"It is reassuring that Dr. Bunche speaks of 'my deep interest in, my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations.' Harvard, at the same time, stands aside and grants leave of absence in the same breath as the news of the appointment.

"By the narrow view, this must be a pleasant predicament for Dr. Bunche. Perhaps he can find some way out of dividing himself. But, no matter how this dilemma may be resolved, it is highly satisfying to see a really first-class man appreciated in full."

CUBAN GOVERNMENT HONORS DR. BUNCHE

Courier

HAVANA, Cuba (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize, received Cuba's highest decoration, the Order of Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, from the Cuban Government here Oct. 11. The decoration also was conferred upon UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Dr. Bunche Receives Honor from Canadians

LONDON, Ont. — Addressing the fall convocation of the University of Western Ontario after having received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, said the war in Korea "is an object lesson which may well deter the future aggressive adventures." The successful conclusion, he said, of the campaign in Korea raises a still greater challenge— that of unifying Korea.

BUNCHE IS UNDECIDED ON MOVE TO HARVARD

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 21—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who was elected ~~to a Harvard~~ professorship last spring, has not reached a decision on when he will take up his duties at Cambridge, and he is not expected to give up his United Nations responsibilities before next September at the earliest.

Although Dr. Bunche declined to comment, other sources pointed out that on Oct. 25, when Harvard University announced his appointment as Professor of Government, he issued a statement declaring that he had agreed to accept "at a future date, bearing in mind, however, my deep interest in, my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche, who holds the post of senior director in the United Nations Trusteeship Department, served as acting United Nations mediator for Palestine in 1948 and 1949. His work in bringing about armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab countries recently won him the Nobel Peace Prize, and he and Mrs. Bunche will leave by plane for Oslo next Monday to receive the award on Dec. 10.

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The disclosure that Dr. Bunche plans to continue his work at the United Nations for the time being was welcomed by a number of delegates, who have felt for some time that his skill as a negotiator should be used in an attempt to bring about a settlement of Communist China's intervention in Korea.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER Dr. Ralph Bunche, center, is shown with Governor Earle Clements, left, and Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, following commencement exercises at the Negro institution at Frankfort.

Courier-Journal Photos by Whit Wootton

CONGRATULATING Jane Harriette Jackson, Detroit, graduated summa cum laude, is Dr. Ralph Bunche, who addressed graduates of Kentucky State College.

Bunche Hails Segregation Decision As Advance on Road to Democracy

K.S.C. Graduates Hear U.N. Official

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
6-7-50

Frankfort, Ky., June 6.—Dr. Ralph Bunche today hailed yesterday's U. S. Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation of Negroes as "an important step forward along the road of democracy in our country."

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as United Nations mediator in Palestine, spoke at commencement exercises at Kentucky State College here.

"The anti-American, anti-democratic facade of segregation and discrimination is slowly crumbling under the force of our persistent struggle," he told the 132 Negro graduates.

Praises Assembly

"Let us maintain a relentless pressure until the rotten structure comes tumbling down around those who would perpetuate a sordid chapter in American history."

Dr. Bunche praised action of the 1950 Kentucky General Assembly modifying the Day Law to allow institutions of higher learning to admit Negroes if their governing boards approved.

"We may be certain that before many years have elapsed there will be few, if any, institutions of higher education anywhere in this country—North, South, East, or West—which will not have followed the example now being set by these Kentucky institutions," he declared.

Clements on Platform

The acting assistant secretary-general of the United Nations spoke forcefully, but dispassionately, to an almost all-Negro audience of about 3,000 which overflowed the tightly packed gymnasium into bleachers outside.

Governor Earle C. Clements and many State and County officials joined college officials and President R. B. Atwood on the platform. After the address the Governor thanked Bunche for his "fine message" and "the calm manner in which he presented it."

"I hope each of you will attack this problem in the same calm, matter-of-fact way," Clements told the graduates.

Asks for Applied Democracy

Bunche pleaded for "applied democracy" and "unqualified Americanism." He urged the graduates to become "courageous recruits" in the U. N. crusade for "a world at peace; a world in which all peoples are accepted as equals; a world free of racial and religious bigotries; a world in which all, irrespective of race creed, or sex can walk in self-respect and with great dignity."

Thunderous applause interrupted Bunche when he declared that "the Negro aspires to be an American in full, not a hyphenated American. Not a Negro American. Not a colored American. Not an Afro-American. Just an American . . .

"The Negro American today holds only a bridgehead on the periphery of American democracy."

'No Free Rides'

For his part, the Negro citizen, engrossed as he is with his grievances, must give increasing attention to his obligations and responsibilities in society, he continued.

"Democracy gives no free rides. There are well-established codes and standards of conduct and effort to which every good citizen must conform. The Negro must complain and protest and struggle upward, but he must also do more:

"He must be a realist and recognize the unpleasant fact that there is no substitute for painfully hard work and efficient service; that for the same results he must usually work harder than others; that he must make his own opportunities and be prepared to take full advantage of them when they arise; that the individual member of a disadvantaged group, in the long run, must advance with his group or not at all; that the struggle can never be relaxed until the goal of unequivocal equality is won."

Must Carry On Struggle

The Negro's constant source of hope is the essentially democratic framework of society, Bunche declared. It permits him, in fact obligates him, to carry on his struggle.

"Within this framework, nothing is yet easy for the Negro, but neither is anything impossible. And there is a sensitive American conscience, a conscience which is everywhere throughout the country becoming increasingly aroused. That is a healthy development. In these facts of American life, and in his own resolve, lies the future hope of the Negro."

Derailment Delays Bunche Talk 3 Hours

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., June 6.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, scheduled to deliver the commencement address at Kentucky State College at 10:30 a.m. today, didn't start speaking until 1:30 p.m.

In the packed and sweltering gymnasium were many who had arrived at 7:30 a.m. in order to get choice seats.

Dr. Bunche's train from Chicago was held up at Columbus, Ind., behind a freight derailment. He was driven by an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Louisville where he was met by college officials and driven to Frankfort.

Dr. Bunche left for New York by plane from Blue Grass Field at Lexington late this afternoon.

SECRET MISSION—to England completed, Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the UN's Trusteeship Division, comes back to California next week to deliver commencement addresses at both the southern and northern branches of the state university.

Tribune Sat. 6-10-50
Los Angeles Calif.

Dr. Bunche, a UCLA graduate, addresses University of California graduates at Berkeley next Saturday, UCLA's 1900 graduates at Hollywood Bowl Sunday, June 18.

51

Northwest Enterprise Wed. 5-31-50
Seattle, Wash.

ALL AMERICANS: George Mills of singing Mills Brothers, left, shakes hands with Dr. Ralph J Bunche, high United Nations official, on steps of Capitol building in Washington where singers and Dr Bunche appeared on "I Am An American Day" program last week.

Bunche Refuses 21G Post

Amsterdam News

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has refused the $21,000 a year post as deputy director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization electing to remain in his $14,000 a year post as director of the UN's Department of Trusteeship, it was disclosed last week by UN officials.

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Sat. 5-27-50
New York

Dr. Bunche told the Amsterdam News Thursday that he had refused the higher position, which was offered him several weeks ago, primarily because he preferred to stay in his present position.

"In these critical times, I feel that the most vital job in the United Nations is here, and this is where I hope to be able to do some effective work." he said.

Every Grad's Dream

Dr. Bunche To Address Alma Mater

By C. L. WASHINGTON

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LOS ANGELES—The cherished dream of almost every college graduate will come true for Dr. Ralph J. Bunche here on June 18 when he delivers the commencement address at his alma mater's—UCLA—graduation exercises in mammoth Hollywood Bowl.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE
. . . commencement speaker

Courier

Officials advised The Courier Friday that the distinguished United Nations mediator had accepted the invitation to speak to the graduates and also to address about 2,800 grads on the campus at Berkeley on June 16.

President Robert Gordon Sproul will be the presiding official at the Bowl exercises which are expected to attract a record crowd.

Dr. Bunche, who was credited with settling the explosive dispute between the Jewish and Arabian nations, delivered a dynamic address in the Bowl last summer during the NAACP Convention, which won widespread commendation here.

Sat. 6-10-50

Since graduating from UCLA in 1927, Dr. Bunche has gained recognition as one of the world's most brilliant and successful diplomats.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

At one time Dr. Bunche was reportedly offered a post on the UCLA faculty, but his duties with the United Nations prevented his acceptance.

Dr. Bunche Gets Degree From Columbia University

Afro-American.

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NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeships for the United Nations, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Columbia University last Thursday.

The historic institution conferred degrees upon 8,108 seniors in the largest commencement exercises it has ever held in its 196 years of existence.

Sat. 6-17-50

Called Peacemaker

Dr. Bunche was honored for his brilliant work as a scholar, educator, and United Nations mediator who has furthered the cause of peace throughout the world by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia.

Baltimore Md.

Dr. Bunche sat on the dais with 11 other distinguished Americans who also received honorary degrees before an audience of 17,000 persons.

General Eisenhower told the graduates that their decisions in the questions involving minority groups would "measure the conscience" of their generation.

Star Cager Honored

Norman Skinner, star of the university's basketball team for the past three years, who received his degree from Columbia College, was awarded the $1200 Edward Sutliff Brainard Memorial prize.

He was adjudged by members of the graduating class as the student "most worthy of distinction on the grounds of the equality of his mind and character."

No figures were available as to the number of colored graduates receiving degrees, but they graduated from all of the colleges of the university. Officials estimated that the number this year was larger than in any other previous class.

Human Relations Fight Urgent Now, Says Bunche

Afro American

Calls World Illiterate About Treatment of Mankind, Receives Honorary Degree

Sat. 6-10-50

ST. PETER, Minn. — "The world's greatest challenge is how to teach the peoples of the world the elemental lessons of the essential kinship of mankind and man's identity of interest," declared Dr. Ralph Bunche here Sunday.

The occasion was the annual commencement at Gustavus Adolphus College and the dedication of the college's new memorial library to Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated in Palestine in 1948.

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Bernadotte as United Nations mediator in Palestine, also was awarded an honorary degree, along with Eric C. Boheman, Swedish Ambassador to the United States.

Don't Blame Cold War

51

In his speech preceding the dedication of the library by Countess Bernadotte, Dr. Bunche, now UN Trusteeship director, said that the "fundamental cause of the deep crisis in world affairs, is not the cold war or the bomb threat."

The world, he explained, is shockingly illiterate in human relations.

Baltimore Md.

"It is a matter of colossal, and tragic irony that man with all his genius. . .has never learned to live with himself, has not mastered the art of human relations."

Them an who finally brought peace to Israel said further that the world not only wants peace but that it needs peace desperately.

"The question today is that of sheer survival—survival of civilization, survival of manzkind. And the time is short—frighteningly short." he concluded.

BUNCHE AND SON APPEAR ON TV SHOW

Courier

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NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations and Ralph Bunche Jr. were the special guests on WNBT's "UN Stamp Club" program Sunday.

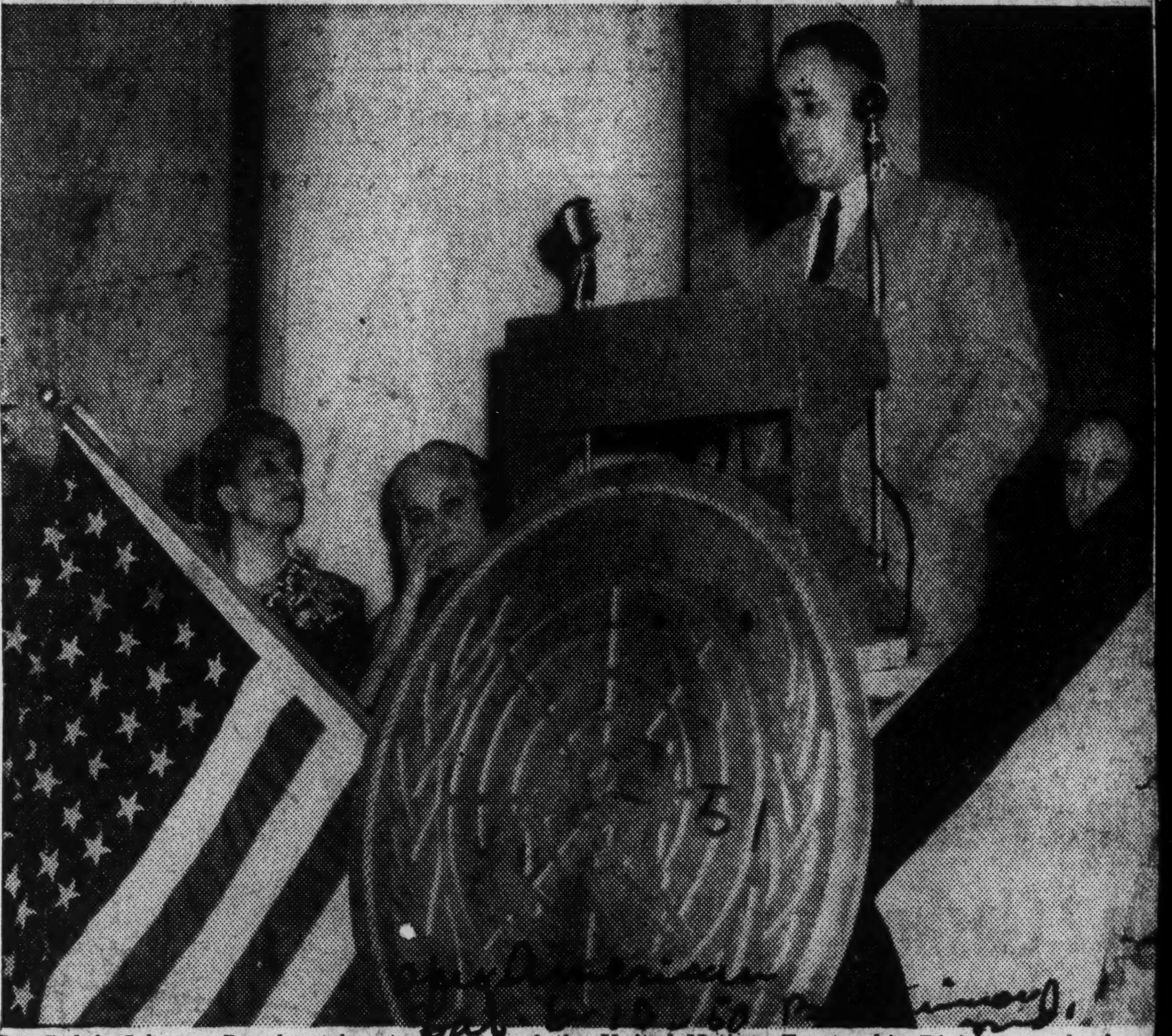
The former mediator of the Israeli dispute and his son discussed the stamps of the State of Israel.

Sat 7-29-50

Produced in cooperation with the United Nations, this series is designed to spotlight the history and current life of the member nations as mirrored in their stamps.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Calls for Support of Human Rights



Afro American
Sat. 6-10-50 Baltimore Md.

Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche (above), director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division speaks from the platform in W. Va. capitol building at Charleston, Sunday, after he and Mme Vijaya Pandit, India's ambassador to the U. S., received awards from the State's commission on human rights and the Charleston Woman's Improvement League for their work in the field of international relationships. On the platform, left to right: are Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee of Washington, president of the National Council of Negro Women's club: Mme. Pandit and Arthur B. Koontz who presided at the program.

Bunche Urges Step-Up In Korean Peace Aims

Constitution

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 24—(UP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, said Sunday he does not think there will be a Third World War, and he urged the United Nations to speed formulation of Korean peace aims.

Bunche said the UN should not be satisfied with a Korean settlement that redivided the country at the 38th Parallel. He added that the question of UN forces crossing the Parallel would present the world organization with a "terrific challenge."

Mon. 9-25-50

"The way things are going militarily," he said, "the UN will find itself in the midst of that issue very soon."

The former Palestine mediator, first Negro ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize, also suggested that the big powers transfer such major issues as the German peace problem to the UN if they were unable to find a solution.

Bunche warned that "Germany might be another Korea" if it remained divided. He said no effort to forge a peace settlement "on a vital problem that involves the peace of the world" should ever be given up until the UN had taken a crack at it.

Atlanta, Ga.

This was a new concept in thinking about the UN. Up to now, the world organization has been generally looked on as an organ devised to keep the peace, not make it.

Bunche Upholds UN Action in Korea, Criticizes Use of Segregated Troops

Afro American

9-23-50

NEW YORK (NNPA)—United Nations assistance to the Republic of Korea against "a sneak attack on a peaceful people" by Communist forces was necessary to prevent a third world war, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, chairman of the UN Trusteeship Division, declared last Sunday.

Dr. Bunche addressed members of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at the opening of their silver jubilee convention.

"Again the armed forces of the United States," he declared, "are fighting heroically to protect the freedom and democratic rights of the South Koreans while the full enjoyment of democratic rights is denied, for reasons of race, to some 15,000,000 American citizens in America."

Twenty-five hundred convention delegates and members of 11 unions of the CIO and the AFL who paraded through Harlem to the Golden Gate Auditorium, also heard A. Philip Randolph, the brotherhood's international president, and William Green, president of the AFL, assail racial discrimination

Asks for FEPC

Mr. Randolph revealed that he had asked President Truman to issue an emergency executive order creating an FEPC. The order he requested would be similar to the one issued by President Roosevelt in 1941, barring racial discrimination in employment for defense production.

Mr. Green attacked the 81st Congress as having filibustered, stalled and obstructed President Truman's civil rights program.

Continuing his address, Dr. Bunche said,

"There is no contradiction whatsoever between the United Nations armed intervention in Korea and its peace objectives. Had not the UN come to the rescue of the hard-pressed, virtually defenseless peoples of South Korea . . . the third world war would be a dead certainty.

Object Lesson

"Korea must serve as an object lesson for all future would-be aggressors. Such aggressors must be repelled by the concerted action of all peace-loving peoples even though the employment of the instruments of death and destruction is the only means of doing so."

Dr. Bunche criticized the segregation of colored and white troops in Korea. "I suspect," said he, "that the blackest man looks mighty white to the desperate men in the front lines in Korea."

"I can well imagine," Dr. Bunche said, "that the South Koreans find it even more difficult to understand why there should be segregated colored units in the American Army in Korea."

Mr. Randolph declared that an emergency FEPC would be "not only a soundly practical measure of enlightened self-interest but also a moral necessity."

Against Intolerance

"Discrimination still exists in industries that must make the guns and build the planes, tanks and ships to win the war," Mr. Randolph said.

Mr. Green declared that "intolerance must be eradicated in America as a measure of national safety and in defense of our free democratic institutions," and that "we cannot be a truly strong nation when Americans are divided against each other on racial and religious grounds."

The convention formally opened at the Hotel Theresa last Monday. More than 400 delegates representing the brotherhood's 18,000 members were expected to register.

Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri proclaimed last Sunday as Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Day in honor of its "25 years of achievement in advancing the welfare of its members."

President Truman, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and many other Governors sent greetings to the meeting.

Bunche Calls U. N. Action in Korea 'Turning Point in Modern History'

Success of Intervention Offers Very Real Prospect That World Body Will Be Able to Maintain Peace, He Declares

New York Times

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 25—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who won the Nobel peace prize last week for his success in stopping the Palestine war, said tonihgt that United Nations action for the defense of South Korea would prove "a turning point in modern history."

Dr. Bunche, who has resumed his work as director of the United Nations trusteeship department, pointed out that the United Nations previously had had to deal with "little wars" in Palestine, Greece, Indonesia and Kashmir.

9-26-50

Despite the fact that it had had varying success in dealing with them, the United Nations succeeded in all four cases in stopping the fighting as a preliminary to a permanent settlement, Dr. Bunche said. He pointed out, however, that these efforts had failed in Korea, and the United Nations, with the approval of a substantial majority of its members, then had decided to use force to contain force.

Dr. Bunche, who spoke on a radio program, "United—or Not," sponsored by the United Nations Correspondents Association and the Ameican Broadcasting Company, said the success of the United Nations action in Korea offered a very real prospect that the United Nations would be able to keep the peace.

He conceded that great difficulties lay ahead and perhaps occasional outbreaks similar to the one in Korea, but said that "I don't think there will be a major conflict."

The real challenge to the United Nations in Korea, Dr. Bunche added, will come after the military phase is over, when a decision must be reached on its permanent status.

Dr. Bunche said he did not have a complete solution to offer, declaring with a grin that if he had he would already be trying to persuade some influential delegate to accept it, but emphasized that the Thirty-eighth Parallel was an artificial boundary and that it would be necessary to create a unified Korea.

"That is the challenge," said Dr. Bunche, who declared that a solution would require great statesmanship and a good deal of negotiation, and that it would test the capacity of the United Nations to bring about a settlement of the great political issues by mediation and conciliation.

Dr. Bunche said he was not entirely satisfied with the present situation in Palestine.

Extols Work Of United Nations

Daily World
Tues. 10-24-50

Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and former United Nations Mediator in Palestine, is certain that the world is moving slowly but steadily toward peace but warns that even the expression "cold war" is a dangerous factor in present circumstances.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Bunche, now head of the U. N. Department of Trusteeship and non-self governing territories, set forth his views in the following comprehensive article on the international situation.

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By DR. RALPH BUNCHE
Nobel Peace Prize Winner
(Condensed from the United Nation World and Distributed By International News Service)

I may be an optimist, but in my view—in spite of obviously ominous conditions in the world—there is today a reasonable basis for hope that a secure and lasting peace may be achieved.

The reason for my optimism is the United Nations, which is today an unavoidably dominant factor in the foreign policies of all sixty of its members.

Prior to the Korea incident the United Nations had been confronted with a number of violent conflicts—local wars. In Palestine, in Greece, in Indonesia and Kashmir it had managed to contain these disputes, even though with great difficulty and with varying degrees of success, insofar as definitive settlement is concerned.

In any event, in each instance it had stopped the fighting and had made at least some progress toward ultimate settlement.

TRAGEDY IN KOREA

But the peaceful efforts of the United Nations failed in Korea, and therefore the U. N. was confronted with the grave challenge as to whether it should resort to force where all other means had failed.

veloping in other advanced coloni- al territories.

The new approach to the coloni- al problem is based on the frank recognition that the non-self-gov- erning territories have constituted one of the dangerous irritants in the relations among nations which lead to war.

It is widely accepted that the perennial conflicts over colonial sources of raw materials, markets, investment opportunities, manpow- er, strategic outposts, and pre- of empire, and the de- peoples, must be elimina foundations for peace a

firm.

LONG, HARD ROAD

We need peace desperately. But then, the world has always needed peace. The trouble is that today, in an age of supersonic air speeds, of biological warfare, of atomic and hydrogen bomb, the question is no longer simply peace or war. It has become one of sheer survival of civilization, survival of mankind.

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In the final analysis there is but one road to peace and that is the road of fellow-feeling and inflexible determination to achieve peaceful relations among men.

It is a long, hard road, too little traveled.

I am optimistic enough about my fellow beings to believe that it is human attitudes, not human nature, that must be changed.

On the international scene it is these attitudes which have brought the world to the menacing state of affairs today—the so-called "cold war," the maneuvering for power and dominance, the dangerous rivalries, the propoganda battles.

On the domestic scene, it is human attitudes, not human nature, which nurture the racial and religious hatreds and bigotries which today permeate many societies, and even in democracies thrive in the fertile soil of complacency.

Certainly, there is nothing in human nature which renders it forever impossible for men to live peacefully and harmoniously with one another.

The U. N. met this challenge promptly and convincingly.

In the larger sense, however, the greatest challenge of the Korean stigate a series of goodwill dinner conflict is yet to be met.

The United Nations must find a way to re-unite a people who are divided by an artificial line which unfortunately has now been underscored in blood.

Daily World

I do not know how this can be done, but it must be done if peace and stability are to prevail in this area.

Tues 10-24-50

I am convinced there is enough wisdom and statesmanship in the United Nations to achieve this indispensable goal.

It is of course unfortunate that a peace organization should ever have to resort to force. Yet, in my view, there is no contradiction whatsoever between armed intervention in Korean and the U. N.'s Peace objectives.

Atlanta Ga

All who hope for lasting peace must be reassured by the fact that the United Nation did take the extreme step when the situation in Korea demanded it.

In this situation the U. N. faced its most crucial test. By its action it has bought time—time to use in Korea the methods of negotiation and conciliation which alone can bring permanent solutions.

What is the lesson of Korea? It is that, if there are governments and peoples in the world who are determined to gain their selfish ends at the expense of other governments and peoples, such aggressors must be and can be repelled by concerted international action, in order to protect the peace and freedom of all of us.

POINTS TO OBSTACLES

In the attainment of world peace there are great difficulties ahead and there may well be other local outbreaks.

But somehow I do not think there is likely to be a major conflict.

I think it is unfortunate that the existing differences between west and east, sharp as they may be, have come to be described as the "cold war."

In an atomic age, in the interest of humanity, even slogans should be chosen with care.

Human disagreements can be settled, but a war, cold or hot, has to be fought, won or lost, and it may be questioned whether a "cold war" can ever be won without resort to shooting war.

I am confident that the differences now threatening the world can and will be peacefully settled, for I believe that despite man's disturbing predilections for emotion, fear, hate and irrationality, there are no problems of human relations which are insoluble. •

Man as an unlimited capacity for good sense, good will and shrewd calculation of his own self-interest.

Were this not so, we would be in the cages today, and the apes would be laughing at us.

The U. N. is striving to exploit these human virtues in the interest of peace and justice in the world.

The political differences which exist between west and east are heightened by, and perhaps even derived from mutual fear, suspicion and recrimination. This is no atmosphere in which to bring about agreement.

MUTUAL TRUST

The United Nations seeks peace in the only way peace can be secured in the presence of sharp conflicts among nations: by attempting to create those minimum conditions of mutual trust and confidence which are indispensable to the peaceful dissolution of differences by negotiation, mediation and conciliation.

In this growing enlightenment the United Nations has played an important role with its cardinal principle of equality of peoples and its great emphasis on human dignity.

The wise and realistic statesmen who helped to formulate the charter of the United Nations were acutely aware that in order to build a peaceful world it would be necessary to accord sympathetic support to the aspirations of the subject and colonial peoples.

Colonialism is being liquidated; the trend is striking. Ten years ago the total number of subject peoples in the world was in the neighborhood of 750,000,000. Today that figure has been reduced to less than 200,000,000.

Cuba Decorates Ralph N. Bunche

Los Angeles
10-31-50

HAVANA, Cuba — Dr. Ralph N. Bunche, Nobel prize peace winner, received Tuesday Cuba's highest decoration, the order of Carlos Miguelde Cespedes.

Bunche Given Professorship At Harvard

Constitution
Thurs. 10-26-50
51

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25—(U.P.)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as a United Nations mediator in Palestine, has been named a professor of government at Harvard University it was announced Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

The University said Dr. Bunche was appointed last Jan. 16 and confirmed by the Board of Overseers last April. He was granted a leave of absence from Harvard to fulfill commitments with the United Nations where he is senior director of the UN Trusteeship Council.

Dr. Bunche, grandson of a slave, is the second member of his race to hold a Harvard professorship. The other was Dr. William Augustus Hinton who retired last year from Harvard Medical School.

Harvard previously had honored Bunche by awarding him an honorary degree in 1949.

Bunche, a 46-year-old University of California alumnus, received a master's degree from Harvard in 1928 and a doctorate six years later.

U. N. Children Help Dedicate Their School

Herald Tribune

New Building Is Opened in Parkway Village; Pupils Are of 19 Nationalities

Jun. 11-5-50

Fifty youngsters, three to seven, all children of United Nations personnel, fidgeted yesterday through a thirty-minute official ceremony which opened the United Nations International School's new quarters at [illegible]-14 150th Street, Parkway Village, Jamaica, Queens.

New York

Parents and friends started arriving at the two-story, red-brick, Colonial schoolhouse at 3:30 p. m. They toured the freshly painted school rooms, admired water colors the children had painted for the opening. A brief sentence on each painting, in the teacher's handwriting, supplied interpretation.

The children, representing nineteen nations, were ribbons on which the names of their countries were printed. Many wore native costumes.

At 4 p. m., everyone piled outside into a damp, chill wind, for the ceremony. The children grouped around the speakers on the front stoop while the visitors formed a semi-circle.

Henri Laugier, Assistant U. N. Secretary General For Social Affairs, extended Secretary General Trygve Lie's greetings in French. An interpreter followed him with an English version. Leon Steinig, acting director of the Department of Social Affairs of the U. N. Secretariat, also spoke.

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For ten minutes of standing and listening, the youngsters deported themselves with stoic decorum. For the remainder of the thirty-minute session, they were just fifty restless school children, three to seven.

After the speeches, Mr. Laugier presented a U. N. flag to two of the children, Ronald Li of China and Christina Malinowski of Poland, who carried it to a guard who raised it on the flagpole in the front yard. The children cheered, then sang in French and English—the school's official languages.

The school was opened in the new location Sept. 15. Previously it had been operated in the guest house at Lake Success. It maintains a nursery, a kindergarten, and the first and second grades. A grade will be added each year that the scholo functions.

One of the parents attending the opening was Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the U. N.'s Trusteeship Department. Ralph jr., is a second-grader at the school.

Sat. 8-19-50

Sun-Reporter.

U. N. WAR TALK—Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States Security Council representative, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Palestine mediator and top ranking director of the Trusteeship Division, discuss the stalling tactics of Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Jacob Malik, chairman of the body. The Security Council has been meeting at Lake Success, New York, to formulate plans for the speedy cessation of hostilities in Korea.

UN Needs Dr. Bunche More

As we reflect upon the appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche as professor of government at Harvard University, we regret that he cannot split himself in half and be two places at the same time.

Dr. Bunche, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and Harvard Ph.D. of the class of 1934, is presently director of the Division of Trusteeship in the United Nations.

Afro-American

Because of the pressing commitments in connection with his duties in this post, he has been granted a leave of absence from Harvard.

There is no gainsaying that this scholar and diplomat is as eminently fitted for his new honor as for any of the previous posts that he has filled with distinction.

11-4-50

At 45, he has behind him many years of solid academic and practical experience. But more than this, his practical understanding of human nature has endowed him with an almost uncanny skill in diplomacy. He, therefore, is an administrator of the highest order.

The world at large is in dire need of Dr. Bunche's talents and it is to be hoped that he will not give up his work with the UN until it appears clearly to him that his usefulness with that organization has come to an end.

While he is an excellent teacher, Dr. Bunche, in occupying the chair of government at Harvard would be dealing with a mere handful of students. Any research in which he might engage would not offer the same challenge which is a part of his present duties.

It is not likely either that as a member of the official Harvard family he would make as many speeches as he has in the past looking toward world brotherhood. In time, he would become more and more a part of the Harvard tradition.

That he is torn between the UN and Harvard is evident. He is needed in both places. But, as we see it, the greater need and the greater opportunity for service to the greatest number, lies with the UN.

True, we know how Dr. Bunche may yearn for the peace and comparative quiet of an ivy-covered campus. Yet we hope that his final decision will be to, in street parlance, "take a rain check" from Harvard and remain where he is.

Back Bunche for Top UN Job

Afro-American

Gets Professorship at Harvard Univ.

Sat. 11-4-50

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.— Official announcement of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche's appointment as professor at Harvard University was made Wednesday by Paul H. Buck university provost.

At the same time influential Government sources have indicated that he is being viewed as a possible candidate for Trygvie Lie's post as Secretary General of the United Nations.

Reached at Lake Success, Dr. Bunche told the FRO:

"It is true that Harvard University last winter took action on my appointment and that I had indicated a willingess to accept such an appointment at a future date, bearing in mind, however, my deep interest in, my responsibilities to, and my work with the United Nations.

"I am not prepared at this time to be more precise with regard to this matter and have no further comment to make.'

Currently Dr. Bunche is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. His name also has been mentioned as a possible head of a commission to establish peace in Korea.

On Leave of Absence

Dr. Bunche's professorship at Harvard was voted by the corporation Jan. 16, 1950 and by the Board of Overseers on April 10. Dr. Bunch accepted at that time, but was given a leave of absence to carry on his current commitments in the United Nations.

At Harvard he will be professor of world government.

Since that time, Dr. Bunche was selected as the Nobel Peace Prize winner for his work as United Nations mediator in Palestine following the assassination of Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte. His success in Palestine won him world acclaim.

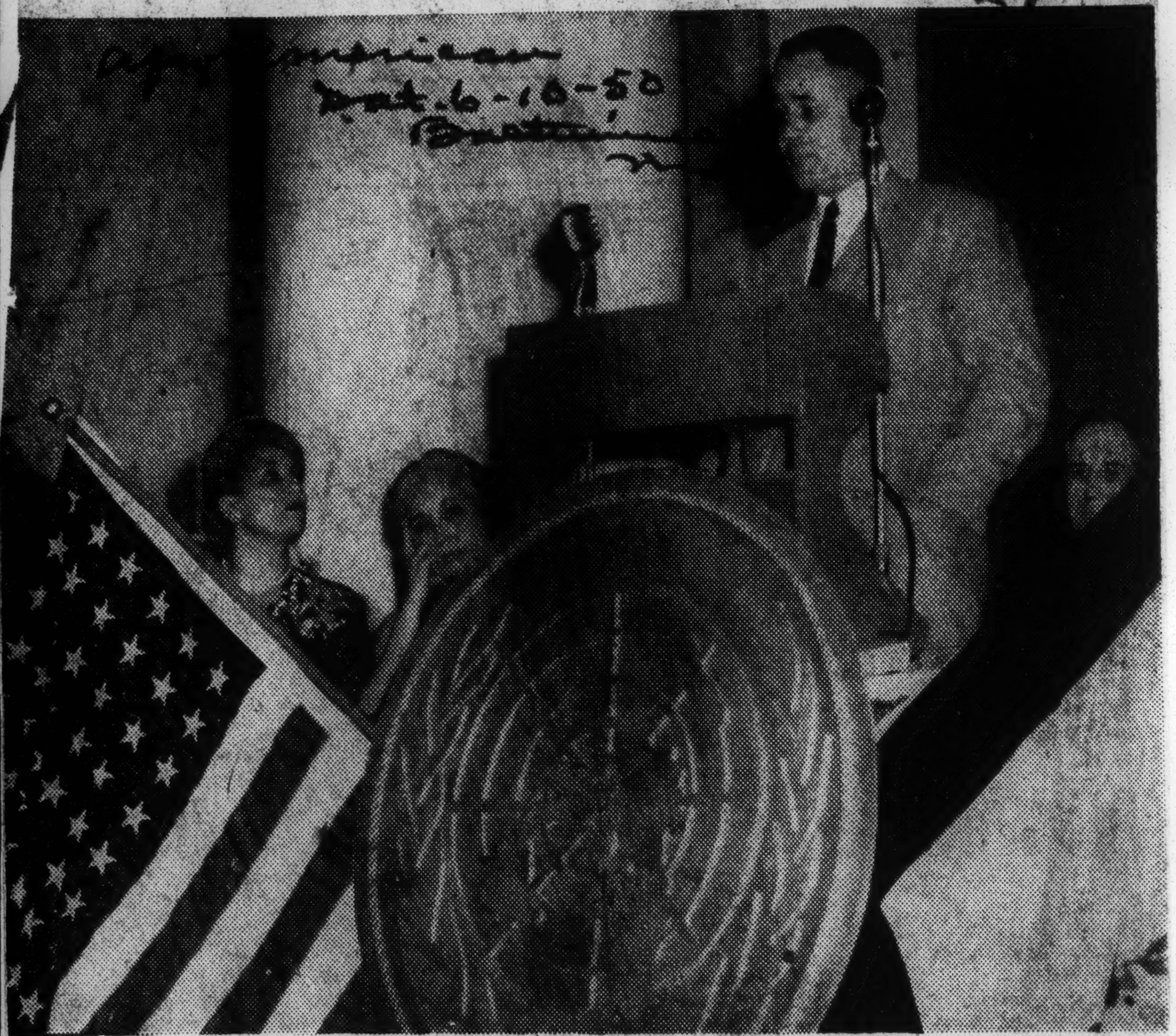
Sometime ago Dr. Bunche flatly refused a Presidential appointment as an Assistant Secretary of the State Department. And now in the hope of keeping colored support of the Democratic Party, Administration forces are angling for an important appointment for Bunche.

Compromise Candidate

In the Trygvie Lie spot, Dr. Bunche is regarded as a good compromise candidate in the case a stalemate develops. Russia is the chief opponent of Lie at present.

A graduate of the University of California at Los Angles and Harvard University, Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, the son of a barber. He was orphaned at 14 and worked his way through school. He received his master's and doctorate from Harvard.

Calls for Support of Human Rights



Afro-American
Sat. 6-10-50
Baltimore, Md.

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Don't Blame Cold War

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"It is a matter of colossal and tragic irony that man with all his genius. . .has never learned to live with himself, has not mastered the art of human relations."

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"The question today is that of sheer survival—survival of civilization, survival of manzkind. And the time is short—frighteningly short," he concluded.

Bunche Tops List of 34 Nominees for Nobel Prize

As Chief UN Salesman, Father of Israel, He Leads

Afro-American

Sat. 3-25-50

Four Main Rivals Worked With Force Behind Them, He Played Role of 'David'

51

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—An examination of the specific requirements of persons selected as winners of the Nobel Peace prize shows that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, more than any of the other 34 candidates now in the running, has lived up to the requirements almost to the exact letter of the regulations.

Baltimore Md.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee, which makes the award of the Nobel Prize, has announced from Oslo that Dr. Bunche and eight other Americans are now under consideration for the prize along with 28 persons and six institutions from foreign countries.

The coveted award, established Nov. 27, 1895, in the will of Dr. Alfred Nobel, netted last year's winner, Sir John Boyd Orr, $156,289.62 Swedish kroner — or approximately $31,257 in American money. The prize this year will be about the same amount.

Four Strong Rivals

When one looks at the specific requirements for the awarding of the prize, he can quickly boil the list down to Dr. Bunche, Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman, Winston Churchill and possibly Pandit Nehru.

The law which governs selection of the winner states that it shall go "to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or dimunition of standing armies, and the formation and extension of peace congresses."

Dr. Bunche's great work as the United Nations mediator in the Palestine issues and his work in the division of trusteeships in the UN, would appear to make him stand head and shoulder above all the others in meeting the specific requirements of the will.

His Work Done Without Force

Mr. Truman, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Marshall's work was done with an attendant amount of force. Dr. Bunche, like a David going after a Goliath, went into war torn Palestine without even a slingshot.

As to that portion of the will calling for promoting the fraternity of nations, Dr. Bunche could actually be called the father of Israel. Moreover, the United Nations is the greatest peace congress of the world, and Dr. Bunche is the recognized number one salesman of that congress.

Dr. Bunche Is Nimitz' Guest

Defender

51

BERKELEY, Calif. — On the West Coast to deliver several commencement addresses last week, Dr. Ralph Bunche, prominent United Nations statesman, received a welcome, which in all probability was unparalleled in the history of Berkeley. He was the house guest of Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz.

Sat. 6-24-50

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Bunche was accorded another honor last week when he was elected to the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College in Ohio. His term is effective immediately, running until January 1, 1953.

Dr. Bunche Cites Failure of America To Perfect Democracy in D. C. Speech

Eve. 51

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

[illegible] 2 50

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — In celebration of "I Am An American Day", the 10,000 persons who assembled at the Capitol plaza last Monday to praise the perfection of democracy, were also reminded of the failure of America to practice this democracy about which she constantly boasts.

The shortcomings of American citizens in living up to this democracy which they preach were brought to the attention of the listeners by Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN director of Trusteeship and informant from non-self-governing territories.

"America should mean democracy!" emphasized Dr. Bunche. It mean the protection of the inalienable rights of the individual, his privileges and his dignity. It should mean freedom of worship, speech, press and assembly. It should mean a society in which all men and women are accepted and treated as equals irrespective of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

"It should mean equal opportunity for all men; whereby every man may find his level and station in the society of the sole basis of his individual merit, industry and initiative. It should mean a society in which every industrious citizen can earn a living wage, be assured of a decent standard of living, obtain an education, and enjoy adequate housing facilities and health protection. It should mean a society based on the principles of good sportsmanship and brotherhood—principles which are as American as baseball, popcorn, hot dogs and Hopalong Cassidy."

FEPC Debate a Lost Cord

Referring to recent Senate action on the FEPC motion, Dr. Bunche stated that echoes of last week's Senate debate and vote could be heard in this plaza. This was a vote, he continued, which "did no credit to a democracy; indeed it should be a cause for sober reflection that legislation of the kind debated should be imperative in this enlightened age. No one won anything from that FEPC debate. But the country and democracy lost."

He reminded the listeners that too many Americans are yet insecure as regards livelihood, education, housing and health.

Since Washington is the capital of the greatest democracy in history, Dr. Bunche pointed out, it "should symbolize and radiate democracy. It should be a shining example of democracy in action, a model of democratic living by Americans of all colors and creeds.

"It is tragic and it is damaging to the morale and prestige of the nation that these things cannot be said of Washington, D. C"

He expressed the hope of some day seeing "this beautiful city on the Potomac having removed its undemocratic blemishes and standing synonomous with real and full democracy."

Following the speech by Vice President Alben W. Barkley, an authority on American history, who preaches the ideals of Thomas Jefferson and cites with pride the activities of the founding fathers, Dr Bunche appropriately stated that America cannot rely entirely upon the past.

He was introduced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, who referred to the UN director as one of America's greatest citizens.

Veep Speaks

Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath introduced Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley as the most outstanding ambassador of good will in America.

Mr. Barkley called "liberty, justice and equality" handmaids of democracy. "We must dedicate ourselves to liberty and unity by eliminating injustices and equalities, and strengthening our democratic ideals" he emphasized.

America must preach democracy of freedom here and everywhere he said: "All mankind, regardless of race or religion, are children of the same God."

Outstanding Musicians

Among the outstanding musicians who participated on this "I Am An American Day" program were the internationally famous Mills Brothers, rendering "Daddy's Little Girl" and "Paper Doll."

Lucille Manners, star of opera concert and radio, did the national anthem at the close of the ceremonies. Musical numbers had been supplied throughout the program by the sesquicentennial interracial chorus, the U. S. Marine band, and community singing with Milton Slosser at the Hammond organ.

Making an appearance on the program was Dace Epermanis, the 12-year-old Latvian girl who recently entered this country as the 150,000th displaced person. She was welcomed by 9-year-old Lydia Fediai of Warsaw, Poland, who came to this country two years ago as the first little girl to enter the U. S. under the displaced persons program.

Dace said she was too young to remember freedom but she is not too young to speak for it.

This declaration was another in the series of events sponsored in connection with the Sesquicentennial commission. Among the nearly 50 people serving on its committee were Woolsey Hall, Mrs. Edna West Payton, Robert L. Taylor, and Shep Allen.

Oberlin Names Bunche, Trustee

Times 6-14-50

Courier 51

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Department of Trusteeship, learned this week he had been elected to the board of trustees of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Bunche became a member of the board at the annual meeting of the trustees.

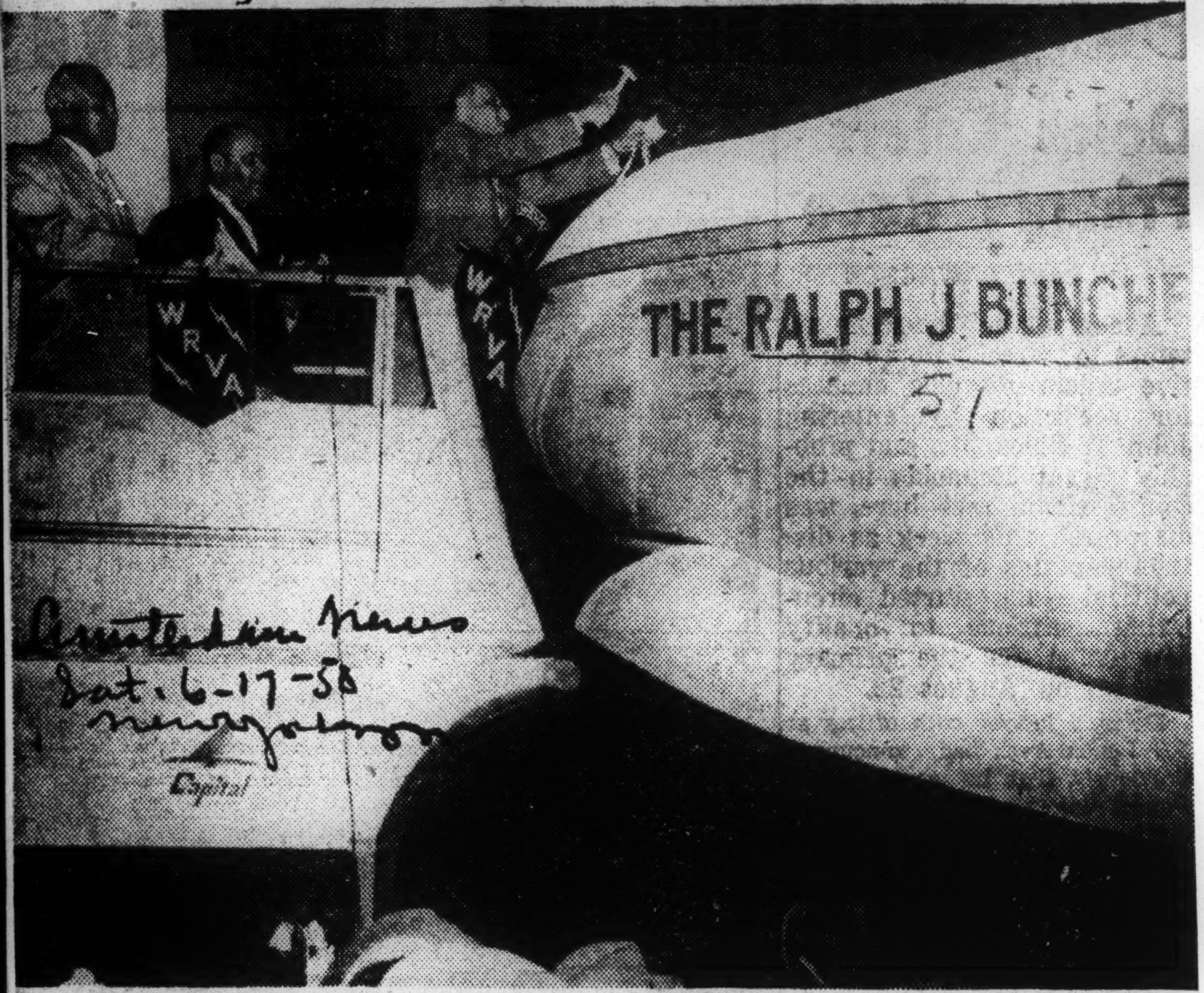
Army, Navy Union Honors Dr. Bunche

Courier 51

WORCESTER, Mass. — (ANP) —Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, senior director of the UN Trusteeship Council, made his first appearance in New England last week after becoming the first Negro in world history to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

The occasion was the Military Ball and Banquet held here at the Hotel Sheraton by the [illegible] Spring Garrison No. 31 of the Army and Navy Union. A gold medal for meritorious service was awarded to Dr. Bunche by National Commander Joseph Stehlen of Florida.

Huge Plane Named For Peace Maker



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Amsterdam News
Sat. 6-17-50
New York

Keystone Photo

CHRISTEN CRUSADER PLANE . . . Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., City Councilman, christens "The Ralph J. Bunche" as George S. Schuyler, editor, and Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of the Virginia Union University, watch. The plane will take 50 "Crusaders" on the world tour, preaching against Communism.

Dr. Bunche Gets Degree, Speaks at Va. State College

Afro American

51

362 Graduates Hear UN Official at Commencement; 21 Honor Grads

Sat. 6-10-50

PETERSBURG, Va. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, delivered the commencement address to the 362 graduates who received degrees in Virginia Hall Auditorium at Virginia State College on Monday morning.

Baltimore

Dr. Bunche, who already holds the Ph.D., LL.D. and L.H.D. degrees, was also awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the college.

Implementing Human Rights

United Nations Commission Is Trying to Develop Plan to Make Covenant Effective

Herald-Tribune

51

By Morroe Berger

IN ITS sixth session now in progress at Lake Success the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is trying to draft the first covenant on human rights in the history of international organization and to develop a plan for its implementation.

Sat. 4-22-50

The main problem in the protection of human rights, as in other kinds of international agreements, is to give effect to noble pronouncements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in December, 1948, and the covenant which is now under discussion. In the United States, of course, we have faced the same problem, for our Declaration of Independence, Federal and state constitutions and laws contain equally noble pronouncements on civil rights. There are, in fact, several interesting analogies in the United Nations and United States efforts to implement civil or human rights.

In their discussions of methods for implementing human rights the U. N. member states have not even considered the kind of enforcement which a government can guarantee within its own borders. Obviously, international organization has not advanced far enough to make such enforcement a possibility. Military and economic sanctions for violation of human rights, therefore, are excluded immediately.

But the advocates of a covenant point out that some governments are now willing at least to establish an agency to deal with human rights. If, say these advocates, certain procedures can be set into motion, then the rights guaranteed in the prospective covenant may be actually realized and a body of precedents and practices built up in this area of international law even without sanctions to enforce them.

SKEPTICISM as to the efficacy of voluntary compliance and "education" is, of course, justified by experience both in international relations and in American civil rights history.

The method of voluntary compliance was largely a failure in the League of Nations. Recent experience in the United States, too, shows its limitations. Undoubtedly, the guiding notion behind the movement in this country to obtain civil rights laws with strong enforcement provisions has been the lack of faith in the efficacy of voluntary compliance and education as a means of eliminating discrimination in employment, education, housing, public accommodations, and so on.

Under recently enacted state fair employment practice laws, such as in New York State, conciliation has proved to be highly successful, but only where the agency which administers the statute has the power to order compliance when a respondent is unwilling to eliminate discrimination voluntarily. No one believes that this kind of arrangement is possible in the U. N. today.

RECOGNIZING this fundamental weakness in any system of international guaranty of human rights, U. N. member states have offered several plans for "implementing" rather than "enforcing" the covenant which is expected to emerge from the current session of the Commission on Human Rights.

All of these proposals recommend conciliation as the means of protecting human rights. A joint United States-United Kingdom statement, for example, suggests a panel of conciliators to investigate and report findings of fact upon complaints brought by one state against another. The French plan originally called for a permanent commission, to be appointed by the General Assembly, which would receive complaints not only from states but also from non-governmental organizations with consultative status in the U. N., as well as from private persons or groups, but this was radically modified later to exclude the right of individual and group petition.

The Soviet Union has opposed even this general kind of "implementation" as undermining the sovereignty of states. All these proposals, the Soviet delegation stated to the Commission on Human Rights two years ago, "interpret implementation to mean not a system of measures for ensuring that human rights are implemented and guaranteed in every country by the state and society but, rather, a system of international methods of pressure to be exercised through special organs established for this purpose . . . and intended to force individual states to take particular steps connected with execution of the Convention on Human Rights."

ONE of the most controversial issues in this whole matter of implementation, even among the states which, unlike the Soviet Union, are willing to accept an international body on human rights, is the right of an individual to file a complaint against a state.

Objections to such a procedure are strong enough to make it unlikely that the final covenant or articles of implementation will grant individuals this right. The argument against it goes back to one of the earliest principles of international law: that only states, not individuals or groups of individuals, have legal standing in international law. Despite its attenuation over the centuries, this principle is still strongly supported.

Those who insist upon the right of individuals to petition under a covenant of human rights argue that unless a man can stand up and protest violations of his rights, then "human rights" are not really protected and a covenant becomes mere pious resolution. They point out that one of the weaknesses of the League of Nations system was the unwillingness of one state to start proceedings against another for fear of being accused of having ulterior political motives and because of the possibility of reprisals by the other state in the form of similar charges.

DESPITE convincing arguments for the right of individual and group petition, urged by many non-governmental organizations in the United States and other countries it is unlikely that the Commission on Human Rights will accept this principle as part of the prospective covenant. In an effort to salvage as much of the principle as possible, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, a non-governmental body with U. N. consultative status, last week submitted to the Commission on Human Rights an interesting compromise plan.

The C. C. J. O. idea, first advanced in a slightly different context by the French representative on the commission more than two years ago, calls for the appointment of a high commissioner for human rights who would receive complaints from individuals and groups. After satisfying himself as to the good faith and legitimacy of a petition, the high commissioner would present the case of the petitioning individual or group to a regional or central U. N. commission set up to conciliate disputes on human rights. In this way, according to the plan's advocates, individuals may accuse governments of violations without raising the question of whether private persons or groups may have legal standing in international law.

This proposal for a high commissioner is also an adaption of the enforcement procedure of the recently enacted state laws in the United States against discrimination in employment, education and public accommodations. Traditional civil rights laws in this country required the aggrieved person to start and follow through a suit for damages entirely on his own as in any other civil rather than criminal case. The result was that few persons wanted to undertake such a burden for the sake of obtaining a few hundred dollars in damages and these civil rights laws remained virtually dead letters, Now, however, with the new state fair employment practice laws, of which New York State's was the first, the state agency receives and initiates complaints as well as investigates and settles them.

THE theory underlying these state laws and the C. C. J. O. proposal for a U. N. high commissioner on human rights is that violation of these rights is not merely a threat to the individual victims but also to the community as a whole. Thus a complaint processed or sponsored by the high commissioner would attest to the significance of the case not only to the individual and the government directly affected but to the U. N. as a whole.

Such an arrangement is analogous to procedure in criminal cases, in which a public prosecutor represents the entire community in the effort to punish criminals. But the plan for the high commissioner on human rights follows civil procedure as well in that its main purpose is not to punish a government for a violation but to secure the righting of a wrong.

Despite the submission of this compromise plan, it is at present doubtful that the Commission on Human Rights will approve a draft which grants the right of individual petition in any form. The United States and United Kingdom both oppose this principle, while the U. S. S. R., as already pointed out, opposes any kind of implementation beyond a state's own willingness to observe the prospective covenant. The thorny problem of enforcing civil rights, only recently approaching a solution on the local and Federal level in the United States, is thus still far from settlement on the international scale. The establishment of a conciliation commission, even without the right of individual petition and enforcement powers, nevertheless, would be at least a first step in the direction of the international protection of the rights of man.

The Rhinelander Building

To the New York Herald Tribune:

I am, of course, vitally interested in the articles which have been appearing concerning the Rhinelander buildings, because my home has been in the building at 14 Washington Square North for the last eighteen years.

I deplore the references that are intended to convey the impression this is a ramshackle, run-down tenement that is in such a state of disrepair that by rights it should be torn down.

When these buildings were put up the builders were interested in erecting a solid and substantial building rather than in trying to get as close as possible to the minimum provisions of the building code in order to save money. When the buildings were reconstructed the owners had the work done so that the buildings would last a long, long time.

In all the eighteen years I have lived here I have never seen a wall that was cracked or a door that stuck because the building had settled, and I've never known of serious or extended trouble with heating, plumbing, or similar services.

ALICE N. VINTSCHGER.

New York. April 19. 1950.

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks On Human Rights Covenant

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. —(NNPA)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, last Tuesday recommended that countries be left free to ratify the covenant on human rights without being compelled to accept "elaborate enforcement machinery."

Mrs. Roosevelt supported a joint United Kingdom - United States proposal, providing that only ratifying the covenant may bring charges, and then only against other ratifying countries, and calling for fact-finding committee to investigate the charges.

Some delegates have urged a world human rights court. Mrs. Roosevelt implied that compulsory enforcement may be desirable eventually but said that it is important that the UN does not "overreach that which we can reasonably accomplish initially and thereby endanger the progress the United Nations has made so far in the field of human rights."

5-6-50

SHE SAID THE UN should learn "step by step" and "from experience" to build its machinery to implement human rights.

Under the American-British proposal, non-governmental organizations and individuals would not have the right to bring to the attention of the UN alleged violations. Complaints filed by countries adhering to the covenant would be investigated by a committee composed of "persons well known for their wisdom and integrity. They would serve in their individual capacity.

Mrs. R. for Toothless Human Rights Pact

Sat. 5-6-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (NNPA) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, last Tuesday, recommended that countries be left free to ratify the covenant on human rights without being compelled to accept "elaborate enforcement machinery."

Baltimore

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Human Rights Bill Boosted By Mrs. FDR

Constitution

NEW YORK—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said last night if the Senate ratifies the United Nations covenant on human rights "it will be the first step of encouragement in the struggle between Communism and democracy."

Mon. 5-22-50

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at a Waldorf Astoria Hotel dinner during which she was awarded a gold medal for meritorious service to the underprivileged.

Atlanta, Ga.

The award and dinner were sponsored by the Williamsburg Settlement of Brooklyn.

Defeat of the Fair Employment Practices bill in the Senate last week, she said, advesely affected this country's world position and its struggle against Communism.

Clare Boothe Luce, former Republican Congresswoman, said that Mrs. Roosevelt "has done more good deeds on a bigger scale, for a longer time, than any woman who ever appeared on our public scene.

"No woman has ever so comforted the distressed—or distressed the comfortable." Mrs. Luce said.

SUPERVISION VOTED BY U. N. RIGHTS UNIT

Fact-Finding Group Approved by 14-0 Vote to Check on Violations of Covenant

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, May 13—The United Nations Human Rights Commission recommended today the creation of a seven-member fact-finding committee to look into charges of violation of the proposed Covenant on Human Rights.

By a 14 to 0 vote with Yugoslavia abstaining, the commission decided that the committee should be composed of nationals of states that ratify the covenant, now in the laborious process of being drafted. The committee will not be a direct United Nations group.

This action was one of a series of steps taken by the commission on the problem of implementing the covenant. As they stand now, the implementation articles amount to supervision, rather than enforcement, and there are no provisions for punishment of violators.

Implementation is the second of the three main phases of the commission's work on the proposed covenant. The first was the setting down of the rights to be guaranteed by the covenant. The commission limited these to political and civil rights, leaving out the economic, social and cultural freedoms contained in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948.

Must Decide on Ratification

Still ahead of the commission is the decision on how the covenant is to be ratified and how many ratifications will be needed to put it into effect. Afterward, the commission will have to decide whether to unite rights, implementation and ratification in one document or present them as a covenant with separate protocols.

The final work on the covenant is still some distance away. All its parts must be subjected to a second reading, then submitted to the Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva this summer and finally to the General Assembly. Complicating the job is the fact that the Soviet Union and its followers have announced that they will not recognize any draft covenant written in their absence.

The measures on implementation provide that the fact-finding committee's members be drawn from nominations submitted by signers of the covenant and elected by them.

Only States May Complain

Complaints of violations may be made only by states, not individuals or nongovernmental organizations, and then only if the complaining country has itself signed the pact. The implementation articles give the state committing the alleged violation three months to reply to the complainant in writing.

If the matter is not satisfactorily settled, the complaining state may take the charge to the fact-finding committee. The committee then is to try to settle the affair by looking into the facts and offering its good offices.

One of the complaints against the implementation procedure is that it does not provide for direct United Nations action, since the fact-finding committee will not be a United Nations group. The Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, consisting of United States, French and British groups, favors the appointment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist in implementation.

Nation To Observe Human Rights Day

51

NEW YORK -(ANP)- Citizens of the United States and probably of many other nations in the world will observe Dec. 10 as United Nations Human Rights Day.

Lovers of liberty throughout the world will revere this date because it was on Dec. 10, 1948, that the UN General Assembly voted 48 to 0 to pass the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Atlanta

In approving this document member nations of the UN announced their faith in basic individual liberties for people all over the world. At present the UN is working on approval of a Covenant on Human Rights to be binding as a treaty on nations that approve.

Heading the international Human Rights Day activities is Jaime Terres Bedet, director general of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization).

12-3-50

American citizens will observe this day on the community, local, state, and national levels. Last year, President Truman offically proclaimed Dec. 10 as the annual UN Human Rights Day.

The overall national program for this day as well as to provide information on the declaration throughout the year is run by the U. S. national commission for UNESCO. George D. Stoddard is chairman of the commission, and Charles, A. Thomson is executive secretary.

Information on the activities of this commission may be obtained by writing the UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Local programs are expected to be run by civic leaders, schools, clubs, civic, organizations, churches newspapers, and other community leaders. They will utilize pamphlets, radio programs, panels, and motion pictures to make their programs more interesting.

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12-8-50

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MRS. ROOSEVELT NAMED AGAIN TO UNESCO

51

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—President Truman last week nominated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for another Eleanor Roosevelt for another three-year term with the Human Rights Commission of UNESCO.

'HUMAN RIGHTS' DAY CELEBRATED

51

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses Assembly.

Times-Picayune

New York, Dec. 11—The United Nations celebrated Sunday night the second anniversary of the human rights declaration with an appeal for the extension of freedom.

Mon. 12-12-50

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a gathering at the New York Metropolitan Opera house honoring "Human Rights Day" that the world must strive for improvement in the field of rights and freedoms. She said:

New Orleans La.

"I can only say that I feel sure that the conscience of the world is stirred and that human rights and freedoms are going to move forward.

"How fast is still a question which we cannot foresee, because there are forces in the world who have no regard for human rights and freedoms, and those forces will have to be neutralized before progress for the peoples under their domination will be possible in this field."

UN Assembly president Nasrollah Entezam declared that it is fitting more than ever, "in these days burdened with the anxiety of the world," to reaffirm the the rights of men as set forth in the human rights declaration.

The declaration, which was drawn up under the leadership of Mrs. Roosevelt, was unanimously adopted by the third UN Assembly in Paris on Dec. 10, 1948.

The day was declared a holiday —Human Rights Day—by the current assembly.

Human Rights Treaty Ready for U.N. Vote

51

BY CHESLY MANLY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Tribune

Chi

5-19-50

Chicago, Ill.

Lake Success, N. Y., May 18 (AP) — The United Nations human rights commission virtually completed its work today on a proposed international treaty that purports to guarantee a wide range of political and civil liberties but authorizes restrictions on freedoms that are now prohibited by the American Constitution.

Two controversial questions were referred, without action by the commission, to the economic and social council. The council will consider the treaty at a session beginning July 3 and then pass it on to the general assembly for approval and submission to U. N. member governments.

One undecided article, demanded by Great Britain and other colonial powers, would exclude territories that are not self-governing from the application of the treaty unless they consent to it. The other, proposed by the United States, purports to limit the obligations of the federal government to provisions of the treaty that come within the scope of its powers. Articles deemed appropriate for state action would be favorably recommended to them by the federal government.

Recall Land Law Ruling

Lawyers say the treaty would produce great confusion in the United States despite the attempt to divide responsibility between the federal and state governments. Under the Constitution, treaties are "the supreme law of the land" and the judges in every state are bound by them, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

An example of the confusion that would arise, lawyers assert, is the recent decision of a California appellate court holding that a state law forbidding ownership of land by Japanese is invalid because it conflicts with the U. N. charter. The court held that promotion of respect for human rights without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, one of the declared purposes of the U. N., is required by the charter and is in effect a treaty obligation.

Voice Dissatisfaction

Several members of the commission expressed dissatisfaction with the treaty because it does not contain the so-called social and economic rights that are asserted by the human rights declaration adopted by the general assembly in 1948.

These provisions would constitute a blueprint for a totalitarian socialist state in which the support of every one from the cradle to the grave would be a responsibility of the government. Denmark, supported by several other members, wanted to ask the economic and social council to send the covenant back for reconsideration but finally agreed to let the document go forward without a negative report when they were assured that work will begin next year on a second treaty incorporating the social and economic rights.

Mrs. F. D. R. Pledges Action

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States member and chairman of the commission, was one of those who assured the dissenters that no time will be lost in drafting a second covenant. Later she told a press conference that a covenant on economic and social rights is a "necessary complement" to the treaty on civil and political rights.

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Tribune

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For the present session, she said, it was more practicable "to approve what has a greater chance of being accepted by a large number of governments." It is known that Mrs. Roosevelt and her state department advisers are doubtful that the senate would advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty with articles on social and economic rights resembling those in the soviet constitution.

5-19-50

Asked whether she thought the senate would approve the treaty as it stands by the required two-thirds vote, Mrs. Roosevelt said there should be no opposition to it.

"There is nothing in it that is not already in our constitution," she said.

Sees No Conflict

A reporter reminded Mrs. Roosevelt of article 17, which purports to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression by any means, but declares that the right "to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas" entails special duties and responsibilities and may be subject to "penalties, liabilities, and restrictions" when provided by law for the protection of "national security, public order, safety, health, or morals, or the rights, freedoms, or reputations of others." Asked whether this would not conflict with the Constitution, which provides that, "congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," Mrs. Roosevetl replied:

"I do not feel that it goes beyond the ordinary restriction under which the press now works. Under all freedoms you live up to certain decent standards."

"Isn't this a question for lawyers to determine?" she was asked.

"Of course, and I have three advising me all the time," she said.

"Where did they get their legal education? Harvard?" the reporter inquired.

"O, no," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "One of them went to Wesleyan. But there is nothing wrong with Harvard. It has produced many fine lawyers. However, my husband went to Columbia law school."

U. S. Presses for Completion Of Treaty on Human Rights For UN Assembly Action in '50

Times-Dispatch

Mon. 6-19-50

Richmond, Va.

By A. I. Goldberg

LAKE SUCCESS, June 18—(AP)—The United States is carrying its drive to get an international treaty on human rights completed this year into the 18-nation Economic and Social Council Summer meeting at Geneva beginning July 3.

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The proposed treaty bulks large among the 51 items of the Council's top-heavy program for its eleventh session. The United States insists a treaty draft on human rights should be in shape for the United Nations Assembly to give it final approval next Autumn. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was chairman of the Human Rights Commission that argued from March to May on provisions of a covenant intended to make international law of the UN universal declaration of human rights. The declaration is a high sounding, lofty principled document. The treaty has to spell out in legal language acceptable to every country that ratifies it the civil and political rights of individuals. It would come into force as soon as 20 countries ratified it.

One big hitch is that the legal language may be disputed by lawmakers of individual countries, even in the United States.

Haggling Foreseen

Mrs. Roosevelt's commission haggled eight weeks in four or five languages — including plain and legalistic English—trying to find single words and sentences acceptable to as many countries as possible. None was completely satisfied and more word-haggling is foreseen in the council debate and in the Assembly.

The human rights treaty runs to 45 articles expressing the legal status of individual rights and how they should be enforced. For the time being, only a seven-nation fact-finding committee to hear complaints from nations would be set up to handle charges of violations.

So far, the commission has ignored suggestions for an International Court of Human Rights, or an International Senate. It refused to grant individuals or non-governmental groups the right to bring accusations of violations. So far it has not included so-called economic and social rights.

All these denials brought howls of dissatisfaction—from organizations as well as delegates. Mrs. Roosevelt promised the commission will take up the question of economic and social rights next year.

She defended the denial of the right of petition or accusation by individuals or nongovernment organizations, saying that if it was granted, the United Nations might be swamped in its first year and the whole enforcement of the treaty would founder.

The most important of the rights cited are familiar to citizens of countries like the United States and Britain, where Anglo-Saxon concepts of human rights predominate. Other countries embrace many of them.

Each country ratifying the treaty must agree to bring its basic law into conformity with the international law, but the United States will guarantee ratification only on the understanding that other nations will recognize it can't force the 48 States to accept the treaty. The United States wants a Federal-State clause adopted requiring it only to recommend the provisions of the treaty to each State as a good law.

Britain and other countries want a colonial clause which would absolve them from enforcing human rights laws in areas under their control until local law-making bodies accept the provisions of the treaty.

The Human Rights Commission ducked debate on those clauses and left it up to the Economic and Social Council to agree on the drafts. There is a probability the Council may leave them for the Assembly to argue.

Delay Is Favored

Some countries feel that the whole treaty ought to go over for another year, but United States Delegates Willard Thorp and Walter Kotschnig will be instructed to push it through the Geneva Council and get it onto the 1950 Assembly floor.

The United States delegates have another big fight on their hands at the forthcoming Council session. The United States wants to take the United Nations international children's emergency fund off an emergency basis. It wants mass feeding projects and medical programs throughout the world discontinued and it insists that the United Nations build up a long-range program of technical assistance to help nations help their own children, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

The United States, which pays 72 cents out of every dollar of this program, was soundly beaten in the Social Commission but said it would reopen the subject in the parent Economic and Social Council.

The United States also plans to revive discussion on proposals of experts for correcting economic and employment ills, although a commission agreed here last Winter that it may take several years to bring the proposals into workable shape.

My Day

Post-Herald Wed. 5-17-50

Further Gains Needed For Human Rights

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, MONDAY—My television show yesterday was done by the four officers of the Human Rights Commission and two members of non-governmental agencies. The latter and some members of the Human Rights Commission itself feel that the first covenant to the Declaration of Human Rights does no go far enough.

When the show was over, I realized by the questions several people asked me that all of us had taken too much for granted. People still do not know why the United Nations has thought it important to have a Human Rights Commission, nor what in terms of daily life this commission's work means.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

The commission is really a continuation of efforts that human beings have made for centuries in the hope of doing away with some of the wrongs and injustices that have bedeviled them.

Birmingham Ala.

In the first Declaration of Human Rights certain standards were set up and aspiration voiced. But that document did not force any country to change its laws. It had great Omoral weight, but there our obligations ended. No effort, therefore, was made to give this document a way of enforcement.

Meant To Inspire

It was to inspire people to try to achieve certain standards of day-by-day behavior, but only our consciences would push us to live up to it. We are now gradually translating into a first covenant some of these rights and principles. We are alsoincluding in the covenant the first steps by which an atempt is made to oblige states that do not live up to their undertakings to mend their ways.

If the covenant is ratified, every state that ratifies must see that there is complete freedom of conscience and religion and that the practice and teaching of religion are not interfered with. Everyone, according to the covenant, can move around with freedom in his own country and leave his country and return to it.

That does not mean, however, that you can start for Europe without a passport or your vaccination certificate of other papers, and return. But it does mean that if you comply with the standard regulations, you may move around freely. Unlike a Russian citizen, you may, if you happen to marry a foreigner, leave your country with your husband or wife.

Facts Cover Improvement During 1949

Journal and Guide

Austin's Account To Be Used In UN Human Rights Book

Sat. 9-16-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States representative to the United Nations, last Saturday announced that he had sent to Secretary General Trygve Lie a progress report on human rights in the United States in 1949.

The report, which will be used in the UN Human Rights Yearbook, details numerous official actions in the United States in 1949 by the Congress, federal courts, legislative and judicial arms of state governments, and municipalities.

Norfolk Va.

It covers questions of economic and social rights, such as developments in the field of housing, labor and education, as well as civil rights pertaining to personal liberty, discriminatory practices, and voting laws.

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THE REPORT ASSERTS that "It should be borne in mind that these 1949 developments can be understood only when viewed against the total background of assurance of human rights in the United States, including the Federal Constitution, its Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments to the guarantees contained in the various state constitutions, and the vast body of pertinent legislation and court decisions."

The Supreme Court in 1949 continued its traditional role of expanding and interpreting the many human rights guarantees of the Federal Constitution relating to personal liberty and security, the report points out.

It specifically mentions three cases in which the court amplified for the states the application of the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to assure their affording basic guarantees of criminal justice.

* * *

THE THREE CASES are Watts vs. Indiana, Turner vs. Pennsylvania, and Harris vs. South Carolina, in which convictions for murders based on confessions were obtained while holding the accused colored persons incommunicado for several days without arraignment and without advice as to the prisoners' constitutional right. All three conviction were deversed.

Federal regulations and directives strengthening the enjoyment of human rights, listed in the report, include President Truman's executive order of July 26, 1948, calling for more effective application of the policy of employment in the Federal service on the basis of merit and fitness alone, without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

The report states that instructions issued by the Fair Employment Board of the United States Civil Service Commission, effective March 24, 1949, require each government agency to appoint officers in both their home and field offices, who shall have full operating responsibility for carrying out the President's fair employment objectives.

* * *

ALSO LISTED IN the report is the amendment to the National Capital Parks regulations, issued by the National Park Service of the Interior Department May 20, 1949.

This regulation prohibits the publicizing of the facilities, accommodations, or any activity conducted in the park area of the National Capital in such a way as to reflect upon or question the acceptability of any person because of his race, creed, color, or national origin.

Operators or any employees of any public facility or accommodation also are prohibited from discriminating by segregation or otherwise against any person in the furnishing of any accommodation, facility, service, or privilege offered to or enjoyed by the general public in the park areas of Washington.

* * *

ALSO LISTED IS President Truman's executive order of July 26, 1948, proclaiming a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

The report asserts that perhaps the most fundamental legislation, from the point of view of human rights, enacted during 1949, concerns human rights with particular reference to the elimination of discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the fields of employment, education, and public accommodations, and in the National Guard.

It points out that prior to 1949, four states—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Conntcticut had adopted fair employment practices acts, containing enforcement provisions. Two other states—Indiana and Wisconsin—had laws providing for voluntary compliance.

* * *

FOUR NEW STATES—New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington—enacted FEPC legislation during 1949.

The report also points out that, in response to a decision of the Supreme Court, Oklahoma adopted a law on June 9, 1949, admitting qualified colored students to its institutions of higher learning serving white students, to pursue such courses of instructions as are not given at Langston University. This act stipulated that the courses of instructions given to colored students in the white institutions must be either at separate times or in separate classrooms.

The report also notes that the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Alabama held unconstitutional racial zoning ordinances of the City of Birmingham, barring colored persons from residing in certain sections of the city, and that the Federal District Court at Alexandria, Va., ruled that the 1949 order of the Civil Aeronautics Administration prohibiting racial segregation at the Washington National Airport became the controlling policy at the airport.

THE REPORT ALSO points out that California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and Wisconsin followed the example of New Jersey and abolished racial segregation in their National Guard units, while New York and Pennsylvania passed laws of a more general tenure.

Minnesota became the ninth state to abolish racial segregation in the National Guard. The Governor of Minnesota on November 22, 1949, issued a proclamation, establishing equality of opportunity, without segregation, in the Minnesota National Guard.

Human Rights Issue Debated By UN Group

Journal and Guide

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. —(NNPA) — The question of extending the covenant on human rights, including binding bans on racial discrimination, to states in federal systems, was bitterly debated last Thursday in the United Nations General Assembly Social Committee.

Sat. 11-11-50

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said the United States needed a flexible federal clause under its legal system, but she stressed that the United States Constitution guaranteed freedoms of religion, speech, press and assembly.

Norfolk Va.

Henryk Altman of Poland charged that such a clause would enable Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina to continue racial discrimination.

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MY DAY

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Human Rights Commission has interesting discussion on drawing up covenant

D. N.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Courier-Journal

NEW YORK—We spent the day at the Human Rights Commission meeting Wednesday discussing in a general way the preamble and the first four articles of part one. It had been agreed that no vote be taken because it generally was conceded that the final decision on these articles would have to be taken after the articles in part two and part three have been definitely settled.

The discussions were interesting, however, because they brought out certain definite differences of opinion, and some of the speakers emphasized bearing in mind the exact purpose of drawing up a covenant. Several of them spoke of the great value of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and stressed that nothing must be done that would take away from the moral force of this document nor any of its legal influence where it has had that influence.

Dat. 4-1-50

MADAME META HANSA of India reviewed the history of our work, reminding us that we had been instructed to write an international bill or charter of human rights and that we had decided the universal declaration was the first part. Now we are engaged on the second part which, she said, is just as important as the first one. Its purpose is to define how the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration can be made realities in the various countries.

[illegible]

It is quite evident that no one thinks this is the final step. But it is always fair to say that the majority of people feel this covenant must be a genuine step forward.

THE DELEGATE from Lebanon said that at the beginning in article 2 we should mention in the covenant that all these rights were to be held without discrimination of any kind, and he also proposed an amendment calling them "inalienable rights." He is most anxious to make it clear that these rights do not flow from the law but are inherent in the value of the human being. Therefore, the law flows from the fact that these rights are inalienable.

I lunched with some of the United Nations corespondents in a restaurant only a few minutes away from Lake Success. It was very pleasant but, because of our hurry, I had to be asked during the afternoon to come out of the meeting and make sure that I was not being misquoted. As a matter of fact, I was not being misquoted but I learned I had not made clear exactly what I had said. So it was extremely kind of the correspondents to come and ask me about it and let me clarify my meaning.

I also had an opportunity to shake hands with a group that was on its way to Israel. But I spent only a brief moment with them, for I was looking for the newspaper people and did not dare to stay away too long in the middle of the afternoon session.

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Human Rights Group of U. N. To Reconvene

Herald Tribune

Mrs. Roosevelt Hopes Talks Will Draft Covenant on Basic Issues During Year

[illegible] 3-26-50

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

New York

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LAKE SUCCESS, March 25.—Hope that a legally binding international Covenant on Human Rights will be drafted and placed before all governments by the end of the year was voiced here today by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the eighteen-nation U. N. Commission on Human Rights prepared to reconvene Monday.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been American delegate and commission chairman throughout five previous sessions, and indications pointed to her re-election. The U. N. General Assembly has already adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Mrs. Roosevelt, in a statement, said represented "an objective."

The new covenant, Mrs. Roosevelt said, should "give substance to the first fifteen basic civil and political rights" set forth in the declaration. It would thus, she said, be a step moving toward the declaration's objective, with nations pledging themselves to enforce the standards listed.

Coming before the commission at this session will be American proposals, submitted in writing last January, by which nations could bring up charges of violations of the covement. These would then go before a special U. N. Human Rights Committee of five persons, to report findings of fact within two years.

"The covenant, as we hope it emerges," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "would provide guaranties of many rights which we in this country have long taken for granted—freedom from arbitrary arrest and punishment, freedom of movement, fair trials and judicial procedures, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, of the press, of assembly, and of assiciation with others—all to be accorded without discrimination.

"It is appropriate that these guaranties be set forth in an international instrument for it has been demonstrated many times that the denial of human rights in one country stirs repercussions in other lands which endanger world peace."

Human Rights Plan Whittled Down in U. N.

Herald-Tribune

18-Nation Commission to Meet Today in Attempt to Work Out Covenant

New York NY

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, March 26.—The United Nations appeared today to be backing down considerably from the aspirations of its Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it faced the challenge of working out a covenant to enforce those standards.

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The eighteen-nation Commission on Human Rights reconvenes here tomorrow to try to complete a pact which the Assembly would later open for nations' acceptance. Thus far ten nations have sent in comments.

Mon, 3.27-50

The trend appeared to be toward eliminating any clauses on economic and social rights that nations would have to enforce. Proposals for petitions by individuals and non-governmental organizations also seemed doomed, leaving it up to nations to bring in any complaints of violations. Prospects for enforcement machinery were boiling down to variations of schemes for fact-finding and conciliation.

Soviet Walkouts Foreseen

Both the human rights group, convening at 11 a. m., and the fifteen-nation U. N. Transport and Communications Commission, meeting at 3 p. m., faced probable Soviet walkouts in another vain effort to oust the Chinese Nationalists. While eight nations in the transport group have recognized the Chinese Communist regime, the majority inclined to leave the recognition issue to higher U. N. organs.

The human rights cause has enlisted more public response than any other in U. N. annals. Thousands of pleas have come in here, hoping for U. N. action against some kind of persecution. So far, they have simply gone on a confidential list indicating their contents for the commission, although now the Economic and Social Council has ordered that specific complaints be referred to the individual nation concerned for their moral value.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, voted by the Assembly in Paris Dec. 10, 1948, without dissent, has been distributed in 2,000,000 copies and thirty languages. It has been cited in law courts in the United States and other countries, and drawn on for the constitutions of Israel, India, and Indonesia.

Covenant Would Be Limited

But the covenant—which would have legal force—would be far more limited. The United States, for instance, has filed a memorandum contending that Australian and Soviet proposals on the rights to jobs, social security and education would "seriously hamper" agreement now, and should be left to later action. France, similarly, holds these would need "thorough technical discussion."

Australia is now suggesting an unlikely compromise to put these matters into a section to which nations could adhere separately. The Australian note holds it "backward-looking to formulate only civil rights," arguing that most people cannot enjoy civil rights unless they also possess economic and social rights.

The United States, Britain, Netherlands and others would leave any complaints to be brought up by nations. France, which formerly favored a chance for individuals or groups to bring up cases, now holds this wouldn't be generally accepted.

France Fears Abuses

In fact, France now fears abuses by which some nations, "having rejected any international supervision for themselves, could at any time, through the agency of states, organizations or private intermediaries, interfere in the domestic affairs of the states which had accepted such supervision."

The Soviet Union has opposed any international enforcement machinery, on the ground the problem "solely concerns the domestic judisdiction of the state." The United States and others favor some form of investigation and conciliation.

Australia has decided its earlier proposal for an international court to hand down binding human rights decision "may greatly limit the number of possible ratifications," and is suggesting referral for further study.

One possibility is the covenant may be so whittled down it might even be abandoned. This would then rely on special agreements in each field, such as various U. N. bodies are now seeking in legal protection of refugees, statelessness, slavery, discrimination and freedom of information.

U.N. OFFICER SCOLDS HUMAN RIGHTS UNIT

New York, N.Y.

Laugier Says Covenant May Be 'a Disaster'—He Sees an Excess of Prudence

J Times 51

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 13—The work of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights came under sharp and unexpected attack today from the world organization's chief of social affairs, Assistant Secretary General Henri Laugier. He said that the Covenant on Human Rights, now being drafted here, showed signs of becoming limited, weak, mild, neutral and "a disaster."

4-14-50

M. Laugier's intervention was one of the rare occasions here when a top official of the Secretariat has commented critically on the deliberations of member states. But he made it clear that he was prepared to face personal risks to keep the commission from turning out what he feared might be a covenant binding nobody to anything.

M. Laugier declared that if the commission's delegates, who are now incorporating into a covenant the basic principles of the Human Rights Declaration, kept going the way they had been going, concentrating on methodical approaches and legal phraseologies, nothing would be left of the "powerful and far-reaching" Declaration. He made his statement before about fifty representatives of non-governmental organization.

M. Laugier criticized what he called the excessive prudence of nations agreeing not to "go too far or too fast," but if this practice of agreeing just for the sake of agreeing was not ended, he said, the only thing that would be left for ratification would be a piece of paper, a "narrow and feeble covenant."

Telling the non-governmental representatives that he was conscious of the dangers to which he was exposing himself in accusing the commission's majority, in effect, of pussyfooting on an important issue, M. Laugier said that he was acutely concerned about the trend in favor of allowing only governments to enjoy the right of appeal against human rights violations.

Those who argued for this view, he continued, said they did not want to swamp the United Nations with a lot of petitions that could not be acted upon because of their numbers, thus discrediting the world organization. But, the social affairs chief argued, if an individual or a group whose rights were violated could not institute proceedings the United Nations would be faced with a "travesty of justice."

M. Laugier went on to a third main protest. He pointed out that the declaration contained two main categories of human rights—civil and political, and economic and social. But several Governments in the commission, he noted, now considered that the draft covenant should refer only to civil and political rights.

As a "veteran champion of human rights," M. Laugier said he had misgivings on this. If it is agreed and so stated that everyone has a right to live, he declared, then "we should also assert everyone's right to the means of subsistence — to food, shelter and clothing and to the means of procuring them."

Human Rights Conciliation Is Charted by U.N.

~~Herald Tribune~~

Commission-Backed Plan Sets Up 7-Nation Board to Act on Violations

~~5-14-50~~

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, May 13.—The United Nations mapped today a plan by which, in cases of violations of a new covenant on human rights, a seven-member international committee would report on the facts and try to conciliate.

The agreement defining the projected group's powers climaxed work of the Soviet-boycotted U. N. Human Rights Commission, under chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the controversial problem of how to deal with complaints. Fourteen nations voted in favor, with Yugoslavia, dissatisfied over the covenant's failure to provide for economic and social clauses at present, alone abstaining.

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Mrs. Hansa Mehta of India, fought a lone battle to strengthen the new year-round committee by giving it powers of general supervision, collection of information and initiation of inquiries. This, she argued, would "nip mischief in the bud, rather than let it grow and then try to conciliate." But her proposal was defeated by seven votes to one, with five abstentions, when Mrs. Roosevelt and others held it "too far-reaching" a start.

Favors Advisory Opinions

5-14-50

The commission, in a rare Saturday session, thus virtually completed work on enforcement measures. But after twenty-four articles of the "implementation" plan had been adopted, Great Britain tossed in a last-minute proposal to authorize the new committee to seek advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice, and that issue was deferred until Monday.

The enforcement scheme must still pass through the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and ratification by governments. Nevertheless, despite limitations deplored by a number of delegates and non-governmental organizations, it was still a first step in efforts to carry out the U. N.'s long-building bill of rights, a cause which enlists thousands of letters here yearly.

Under the scheme, nations ratifying the new covenant would each nominate two to four candidates for a new Human Rights Committee. They would then meet in special session to elect seven members, not more than one national from any country. The committee would work in closed sessions, by majority vote.

Bars Individuals' Complaints

The commission rejected efforts to allow complaints by individuals or even selected non-governmental organizations. But if any covenanting nation decides another covenanting nation is falling down on its pledges, the first country would take up the complaint with the other government in writing, allowing three months for explanation.

If the dispute was not settled bilaterally in six months, it would be referred to the new fact-finding and concilation committee, to try for a solution. Whatever the result, the committee would file a report to the U. N. for publication in eighteen months.

The convenant to which this enforcement plan would be linked is still incomplete, but the commission has agreed on sixteen artciles on civil and political rights on first reading, and hopes to finish next week. Introductory articles and clauses on methods of sginature, ratification and amendment are still to be votde.

Artciles thus far accepted would bind governments to prohibit arbitrary arrests, torture, slavery and imprisonment for breach of contract; to grant fair trials; to insure freedom of thought, religion, information, association, assembly and movement, and to assure equal protection of laws without discrimination for "race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinino, national or social oragin, property, birth or other status."

51 1950 INDONESIA

Indonesia [illegible]
Gets UN Seat

Mi. 9-29-50

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—(AP)—The General Assembly Thursday accepted the Indonesian Republic as the 60th member of the United Nations.

The admittance was by acclamation.

The [illegible] ~~young republic,~~ which gained its independence last December, is made up of territory formerly included in the Dutch East Indies.

Trygve Lie Vetoed By Russia for New 5-Year U. N. Term

Malik Nominates A Pole; Loses, 4 to 1

Herald-Tribune

Veto Is Soviets' 46th; Assembly May Act by Extending Lie's Term

Tri. 10-13-50

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 12.—The Soviet Union cast its forty-sixth United Nations veto in a private meeting of the Security Council today to block the reappointment of Secretary General Trygve Lie, of Norway, as the U. N.'s $40,000-a-year chief administrator. Nine of the eleven Council nations backed Mr. Lie, with Nationalist China abstaining.

New York

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov A. Malik offered his own nominee instead, Polish Foreign Minister Zygmunt Modzelewski. But the Polish diplomat was rejected, with only the Soviet Union's vote in his favor, China, Egypt, Ecuador and Yugoslavia against and abstentions by the other six nations, The United States, Britain, France, Cuba, Norway and India.

The Council then authorized its October President, Warren R. Austin of the United States, to notify the Assembly that it had been "unable to agree on a recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of a Secretary General." Under the charter, the Secretary General is to be "appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

Associated Press

Trygve Lie

May Ask Extension

These developments left the U. N. in a knotty legal problem, since Mr. Lie's original five-year term expires next Feb. 2. But it appeared a move would be made to have the Assembly extend his term two, three or even five years, since it was the Assembly itself—rather than the charter—which fixed the duration of the term in the first place.

While Mr. Lie had announced last Dec. 16 he was not a candidate for re-election and while he has made no move to win a new term, it was believed he would yield to a draft by an overwhelming vote of the Assembly. Mr. Lie did not attend the Council session today, and after the session ended he declined comment.

Legal objections to the extension of Mr. Lie's appointment include first the Charter requirement for a Council "recommendation"; second the original Council nomination of Mr. Lie on Jan. 29, 1946, was made after the Assembly had set a five-year term for the first Secretry General on Jan. 24.

Elected in 1946

Mr. Lie was elected by the Assembly in London on Feb. 1, 1946. The Assembly had earlier agreed he should receive $20,000 a year, after, taxes, plus an annual representation allowance of $20,000 and a furnished home. While providing that the first Secretary General should serve five years, the Assembly said the appointment should be "open at the end of that period for a further five-year term.

Before today's vote, Mr. Lie had undergone varying Soviet blessings and denunciations. When he made a journey around Big Four capitals earlier this year, seeking admission of Communist China to the U. N. and a new U. N. start on other major issues, the Soviets hailed his peace mission. When he called for immediate Security Council action against North Korean aggression last June 25, he became a "tool of Wall Street imperialism" in the Soviet press.

Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, gave Mr. Lie strong United States backing. He told reporters after the Council meeting:

Herald Tribune

"There has never been a moment of doubt in our position. We have been for Mr. Lie from the beginning. That is because we think he is a gifted man, really having extraordinary characteristics for a job where there is no precedent, where there are many opposing views.

Tri. 10-13-50

"He has often been in a position we couldn't support. That makes no difference. We had respect for his courage. He is in a position where he is vulnerable to criticism.

Extension Called Legal

"I think a strong country like the United States should support him vigorously because he is under fire and in need of support."

Mr. Austin would not forecast the next step in the situation. But Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Great Britain, besieged by reporters on wheher it would be legal for the Assembly to extend Mr. Lie's present teerm, replied: "We still think it would be legal."

Mr. Lie's renomination was formally proposed in the Council by Yugoslavia's Ales Bebler. Nationalist Chinese Ambassador Tingfu F. Tsiang, who had quarreled earlier with Mr. Lie over the Secretary General's views on Communist China's admission, abstained.

Mr. Malik, who had earlier told the delegates "the sun does not shine on Mr. Lie," put up the name of Polish Foreign Minister Modzelewski. Mr. Modzelewski, a fifty-year-old World War II Army officer and later journalist, who has been Foreign Minister for three years, won only the Soviet vote. Dr. Bebler, voting against him, told the Council he did so because of Poland's part in the "aggressive Cominform campaign" against Yugoslavia.

51 1950

Jacob A. Malik
Security Council President

Malik Assailed in Council; Gives Up Chair Friday

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP).—In five more days Jacob A. Malik's face disappears from the television screens as the Security Council president.

He may stay on as the Soviet delegate. Some delegates and U.N. officials think he will, others think he won't. Malik wouldn't say anything except that he had come back to the council after a seven-month boycott because it was Russia's alphabetical turn in August to hold the presidency.

But there was no doubt at all he would give up the chair at the end of August, after the most severe word lambasting any council president has ever had to undergo.

SHOWED NO EMOTION

Those who watched him in action from seats in the Security Council chamber or on TV sets throughout the country rarely saw any emotion showing on his face while delegates raked him and his obstruction of council business during the month.

Whatever inner squirming he did when delegates called him "slave drive," "dictator," "ignorant" and called his words "lies" was reflected only infrequently by the way he pursed his lips, like someone biting a lemon, or by twiddling his pencil.

Rarer still was his shoulder-shrugging and arm-waving as he argued against the points made by U. S. Delegate Warren Austin, who said Russia had only to give the word to the North Koreans to stop the Korean conflict.

Otherwise, while most delegates talked, he sat impassively. For some he clamped on his headphones or cradled one against his face to hear the simultaneous translation in Russian.

For others, like Chinese Nationalist T. F. Tsiang, he had only a stony stare, mirroring contempt as he sat solidly, almost ostentatiously ignoring them.

There was an occasional grimace when one of his delegation advisers leaned over his shoulder to note a point.

But while he sat in the presidential chair, never a smile from him. The American public saw only the great stone face.

ALWAYS 'KORRECT'

Malik is no back-slapper. He is always what German officials like to be—"korrect." He speaks English brokenly but is understandable, and several times briefly broke into council discussions in English.

For a long time before the Soviet boycott began last January, Malik staved out of the delegates' lounge. No round of handshaking and jesting for him, no talking with another delegate over a drink, before or after meetings, no confidential chats with a reporter.

Ecuador's Antonio Quevedo delivered the most indignant charge at Malik. Said he: "The representative of the Soviet Union, whip in hand as if he were conducting a gang of forced laborers, under Arctic conditions, has spoken to members of the Security Council as if they did not represent the free countries which they do represent."

The diplomatic politeness for Malik wore thin after the first few meetings. Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb accused him of using "upside-down language" in which peace means war. He called many of Malik's statements "obviously absurd." Sir Gladwyn takes the Security Council gavel from Malik next Friday under the alphabetical rotation system.

France's Jean Chauvel was forthright at one point. He told Malik his charges the U. S. was guilty of aggression in Korea were false. Then, to make sure he was understood, he said: "I repeat it—false." There were others who passed the lie to Malik in slightly-veneered diplomatic double-talk.

Tsiang told Malik he was acting as if he were Generalissimo Stalin running the Politburo in Moscow. Arne Sunde, Norway, president during July, accused him of incompetency, impeding and obstructing the council.

Austin accused him of irregular conduct, improper and virulent speech, and violation of U.N. law.

Malik, Nearing End As U. N. Council Head, Still Stalls on Korea

By the Associated Press

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 24.—Russia's Jacob A. Malik today headed into the fourth and final week of his Security Council presidency, apparently dedicated—and successfully—to stalling decisive Council action on the Korean war.

In the three weeks since he ended the Russian boycott of the Council to head it, Mr. Malik has trumpeted the Soviet propaganda line at length.

The West has replied with similarly long speeches, but many observers wonder which has had the more telling effect on the Asian mind—the ultimate prize in the current U. N. war of words.

Mr. Malik's delaying strategy has consisted mainly of presenting proposals to the Council that obviously would be knocked down, or in stalling off action on Western proposals.

Malik Stalls on Delegate.

The procedural wrangle has revolved mainly around the Council's decision of last June to invite South Korea's representative to join in discussion of Korean questions.

Mr. Malik has refused either to seat the representative or to make a rule denying him a seat.

He has countered with two proposals, one to order a cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign troops—meaning United States forces—and to seat both North Korean and Red Chinese representatives in the Council to discuss a peace settlement.

If that were done, Mr. Malik said, he would also admit the South Korean.

The other Russian proposal was to have the Council denounce what both Mr. Malik and North Korean authorities called the "barbarous, monstrous" bombing of North Korean towns by United States planes.

Council members have indicated clearly that the majority would vote down both Mr. Malik's proposals.

The first day he assumed the presidency Mr. Malik, by an 8-3 vote, lost an attempt to rule that the Chinese Nationalists were not the proper representatives of China. Since then the delegates have battled futilely, and spoken at length, but with no concrete action on the war.

Russian Threatens Veto.

Mr. Malik, on his side, has stated he would veto the American proposal of last month calling for the Council to follow up its cease-fire and withdrawal order to the Red Koreans by denouncing them for continued U. N. defiance, and calling on all nations to refrain from aiding them.

No one hopes for action on any of the three proposals until Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb takes the chair September 1 and restores the Council to the normal procedure Mr. Malik has blocked.

Nor does any one—outside the Russian delegation—seem to know if Mr. Malik will be on hand for Council meetings when Jebb takes the chair, or if the Russian will resume his boycott.

Stymied on achieving anything concrete over the past month, both Russia and the West have indulged in a propaganda duel involving the whole Asiatic question.

Each side has accused the other of aggression in Korea and each side has denied the charges.

The Council meets tomorrow and once or twice next week, but little is expected to be accomplished.

If Mr. Malik stays in the Council after September 1, he can beat the American proposal with a veto. If he pulls out, anything the group orders will affect the North Koreans only as far as United States troops back up the council. The Korean Communists have been ignoring U. N. rulings for three years.

8-27-50

Mrs. Sampson Scores In Maiden UN Speech

Afro American

Sat. 12-16-50

Wins Major Victory Over Soviet Delegate

Baltimore, Md.

By JAMES L. HICKS

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — Mrs. Edith Sampson, making her maiden address in the halls of the United Nations General Assembly last Wednesday engaged in stern debate with a representative of the Soviet Union and called on Russia to live up to its international agreements and obligations with regard to prisoners of war.

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Serving as U.S. delegate to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, Mrs. Sampson delivered a ringing 6,000 word address to the Commitee on behalf of the United States Government.

She spoke in support of a resolution to establish a three-member UN Commission to seek information from governments and assist in the repatriation of war prisoners. The resolution was introduced by the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Opponent 2 Seats Away

She was stoutly opposed in her support of the resolution by Russia's A. A. Arutiunian, who voiced his opposition while seated two seats away from Mrs. Sampson in the Committee Hall.

Her address came in the afternoon session of the meeting after Lord Macdonald of the United Kingdom had first addressed himself to support of the resolution and Mr. Arutiunian had offered his strong opposition.

Lord Macdonald charged that Russia had failed to repatriate German and Japanese prisoners of war and estimated the Soviet still held 62,792 war prisoners.

Mr. Arutiunian declared this to be "imaginary data fabricated for the purposes of discrediting the Soviet Union." He then blasted both the United States and the United Kingdom.

Low Voice Convincing

Then in the afternoon meeting, Mrs. Sampson, speaking in a low, cultured voice, and referring to Mr. Arutiunian as "the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union" proceeded to rip his two-hour speech apart.

The Chicago lawyer said she was "very disturbed" over the Russian's statement that the subject of war prisoners was no business of the United Nations.

She said the Russian delegate had made "serious charges" against her government in his speech and that though the United States did not for one moment admit the validity of these charges, it was very willing to have them investigated.

Russia Should Vote Yea

The Soviet delegate in making the charges, Mrs. Sampson said, "has offered another excellent reason for the creation of such an impartial body.

"If the Soviet representative wants the true facts about the number of war prisoners held by the U.S. and repatriated by the U.S., he should vote for the resolution before this committee."

Rebutting the Russian delegate's charges that the United States had lied about its prisoners of war, Mrs. Sampson said:

"If as the Soviet delegate would have us believe, all this information and these statistics have been fabricated as part of some Machiavellian plot to slander the Soviet Union and promote a third world war, no one should be happier than the Soviet Union itself to have these figures investigated by a completely impartial body, to have this so-called fraud exposed, to have this imagined plot against the Soviet Union brought to light an dthe matter laid to rest once and for all."

Reads Letters Asking Aid

At times during her speech Mrs Sampson, handsomely atired in a black dress and a wide black hat, was dramatic and touching in her delivery to the committee.

Such a time came when she read dozens of letters which she had received from women over the world inquiring as to the whereabouts of their loved ones and asking UN aid in finding them.

At other times she turned slightly in the direction of the Russian delegates and drove her points home after the manner used by lawyers in a courtroom.

Throughout her speech, the Russian sat calm and looked straight ahead while listening intently in his earphones to the speech which was translated in French, Russian and Spanish by UN interpreters as fast as Mrs. Sampson spoke.

Acclaimed at Once

The Committee adjourned last Wednesday without voting on the resolution. At the conclusion of her speech, Mrs. Sampson was literally surrounded by delegates from other governments who followed her through the halls and into the delegates' lounge to congratulate her on her speech.

Mrs. Sampson is a delegate on the committee with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Committee, known at the UN as the Third Committee, is actually the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the General Assembly.

Edith Sampson Okayed For UN

Defender

Sat. 9-23-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, was confirmed Wednesday as alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

She was approved by the Senate foreign relations committee.

Attorney Sampson is the first woman to receive a master of laws degree from Loyola university and the first Negro woman appointed an assistant state's attorney.

Chi. Ill.

CHICAGO WOMAN IN U. N. DISPUTES RED 'RACE' MYTH

Tribune

Negro Better Off in U. S., She Says

BY CHESLY MANLY

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Mrs. Sampson

Lake Success, N. Y., Dec. 19— Beset by lecture tour managers, promoters of radio and television shows, interviewers, and invitations to visit foreign countries, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson will leave New York tomorrow afternoon for the Christmas holidays and a rest at her home in Chicago. As the first Negro member of an American delegation to the United Nations general assembly, she has become one of the most popular personalities in the U. N.

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Thurs

12-21-50

In her contacts with delegates of 59 other nations, Mrs. Sampson disputed communist propaganda about racial discrimination in the United States by insisting Negroes are better off in the United States "than most people in other lands." She acknowledged that American Negroes do not have equal rights in all parts of the country, but maintained that "no similar group in the world" had equalled their record of advancement in the 85 years since their emancipation from slavery.

Chi. Ill.

"The Company They Keep"

In an interview today, Mrs. Sampson said, "Americans get a black eye not because they are imperialists but because of the company they keep." Hundreds of millions of people in present and former colonial territories in Africa and Asia judge the United States not by its own policies, but by its close association with the European imperialisms, Mrs. Sampson explained.

Altho she supports coöperation with noncommunist members of the U. N. to resist soviet imperialism, she opposes the colonial policies of western European countries and South Africa.

"Even the Russians were more friendly to me than the delegates of South Africa because I had more than a passing interest in what is happening to 8,000,000 black people in South Africa," Mrs. Sampson said. "We have had discriminatory practices in the United States, but what they are doing to the black people in South Africa has never been equaled in the history of this country."

Alternate of Mrs. F. D. R.

South Africa has defiied the U. N. and the international court of justice by refusing to place the mandated territory of southwest Africa, a former German colony, under the U. N. trusteeship system. Mrs. Sampson commended a U. N. resolution establishing a committee to investigate the question and receive petitions from oppressed peoples.

As an alternate of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Sampson represented the United States in the U. N. social and humanitarian committee, handling such subjects as the soviet union's failure to repatriate more than 2,000,000 prisoners of World War II and its current efforts to reinforce the iron curtain by jamming radio broadcasts. She said the American delegation did the best it could to allay fear and tension but made no impression on the Russians and their satellites, who are "hell bound and committed to a program of destruction."

Practiced Law Here

Despite this, Mrs. Sampson said she would not try to throw the Russians out or reorganize the U. N. without them. "It is better to have your enemies within an organization than outside of it," she said. She extended this principle to communist China, altho acknowledging that admission of the Chinese Reds at this time might be regarded as a reward for their aggression in Korea. It was a mistake, she said, not to admit them before the Korean war began.

Mrs. Sampson makes friends wherever she goes. Many U. N. delegates met her in 1949, when she went on a world tour sponsored by a radio program.

Mrs. Sampson has practiced law in Chicago since 1927, specializing in the criminal law and domestic relations. She is a graduate of the John Marshall Law school and is the only woman who holds a master's degree in law from Loyola university.

Edith Sampson Says People Of East Not Camp-Followers

Daily World Sat. 12-9-50

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— It is sheer nonsense for America to suppose that the hundreds of millions of people in the middle East and Far East are in the pocket of the United States declared Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, member of the United States Delegation to the General Assembly.

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Speaking before the Fifteenth Annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, meeting here last week, Mrs. Sampson stated that the people of the East aren't anybody's camp followers. They could be what President Truman called "partners for peace" but it will take infinite patience, understanding and genuine respect to build this partnership. She warned the American people that they must be very wise in the diplomatic decisions with seething Asia . . .

The International Night program at the Departmental auditorium last Friday night was held in observance of the fifth anniversary of the United Nations. It was therefore, appropriate that Mrs. Sampson stress the necessity of all citizens whole heartedly supporting the United Nations because it "is our best hope of finding the right road during these days of decision."

Her recent trip around the world with the Town Hall convinced Mrs Sampson that this country "cannot have pet interests in one or another part of the globe. Our very survival depends upon taking a truly world view" she declared.

Her suggestion to the United States was to "study the world as it is and the peoples as they feel; see the differences between areas of the world; weigh carefully the plans and proposals to use America's strength to save the peace and to build the kind of world in which we can see freedom in safety."

ACHESON PRAISES U. S. DELEGATION TO UN

Mrs. Sampson's work with the American delegation at the United Nations was highly praised by Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He spoke of the present delegation as being one of the most able and hard working that the United States has sent to the UN and stated that Mrs. Sampson is "right on top." She keeps well informed on all subjects and takes part in all discussions, he continued. Her good humor, good sense and integrity has brought an understanding which has reached across many nations and many peoples.

"Once you have found her, never let her go," emphasized Secretary of State who is chairman of the delegation.

Secretary Acheson proclaimed again that the foreign policy of the United States is to "create and maintain an environment where the great spirit of democratic living can exist."

Favor Edith Sampson To Battle Reds At United Nations Sessions

Defender Sat. 8-26-50 Chicago Ill.

Edith Sampson, noted Chicago attorney, will become the first Negro to sit as a delegate from the United States in the United Nations general assembly, according to reports reaching here this week.

It was learned that President Truman will appoint Atty. Sampson to this high post. In an effort to slap back at Russian propaganda that Negroes are without opportunity in this country, the State Department made this recommendation to the Chief Executive.

"I've had no official word on the appointment," Atty. Sampson told reporters at a press conference. "But I'm available, yes sir!"

8-26-50

Qualified For Post

Eminently qualified for the post, the woman lawyer did not seem bothered by the feeling that the appointment of a Negro would be a counter-propaganda tactic.

"The appointment of a Negro to the general assembly would be unimportant, unless that Negro could make a contribution to the United Nations," she said.

A practicing lawyer for almost 25 years, Atty. Sampson was the first woman ever to receive a master's degree in law from Chicago's Loyola University. Her Bachelor of Law degree was awarded by the John Marshall Law School.

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON

She has served as Referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County and was the first Negro woman to be appointed assistant-state's attorney here. She has allied herself with numerous civic groups and looks upon her private law office as a "legal clinic" for the Southside.

Recently returned from a 'round-the-world tour with America's Town Meeting of the Air, Atty. Sampson is in an excellent position to serve her country as a delegate to the United Nations, a non-paying post.

This tour allowed her the opportunity to visit numerous foreign countries and talk with and to their leaders and their peoples. Representatives of 31 American organizations joined her on this jaunt and named her president of the entourage.

Will Work For Peace

Among the many offices she holds with local and national organizations is the chairmanship of the Committee on Interracial Relations of the National Council of Negro women which numbers 850,000 women across the nation. She is the former head of the American Council of African and West Indian Affairs.

As a private citizen, Atty. Edith Sampson is Mrs. Joseph Clayton, wife of a well known criminal lawyer.

Her policy, should the "flattering" appointment be made, will be a simple one, she told reporters.

"I will help in the effort to establish world peace."

THE ADMINISTRATION

Answer

To answer Russian propaganda that Negroes in the U.S. are an oppressed people deprived of opportunity, influence and position, President Truman last week decided to appoint Mrs. Edith Sampson, a 48-year-old lawyer, to the U.S. delegation for the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly. She will be the first Negro ever to speak for the U.S. in the U.N.*

Mrs. Sampson was born in Pittsburgh's slums, was not able to finish grade school because her family was poor, but managed to work her way through John Marshall Law School in Chicago, and got a master's degree in law at Chicago's Loyola University. A quiet, resourceful woman who specializes in criminal law and domestic relations, she served 18 years as a referee in Chicago's juvenile court, since then has developed a thriving practice on Chicago's South Side. On a tour of the Orient last year, Edith Sampson showed that she was adept at the kind of debate which breaks out in the U.N. Heckled by an Indian about racial conditions in the U.S., she conceded that there were shortcomings, but added: "I would rather be a Negro in America than a citizen in any other land." The heckler sat down.

N. R. Farbman—LIFE

EDITH SAMPSON

She made a concession.

Edith Sampson Makes Her First UN Speech

Defender Sat. 10-7-5

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — Mrs. Edith Sampson addressed United Nations delegates from 59 countries last week in her debut before the General Assembly.

With a confidence she later described as "mostly pretended," the U. S. alternate delegate stressed the need for social welfare work and future rehabilitation in Korea.

She told the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee that advisory work in social welfare should be continued especially in light of future Korean needs.

Chicago Ill.

"The need for services of this character in Korea after the cessation of hostilities will be very great," she said.

"The experience gained in other parts of the world in providing social welfare services in the wake of war devastation will be of value in assisting the people of Korea to rebuild a prosperous and democratic society after the United Nations forces have dealt with the invasion of that country."

Addressed India League

Mrs. Sampson, the first Negro to represent the United States Mission to the United Nations, also spoke Sunday at a meeting of the India League as it celebrated Mahatma Ghandi's birthday.

She spoke humbly of the greatness of this leader. She recalled the beauty of a simple ceremony she witnessed in August of last year as wreaths were laid at Raj Ghat, "the hallowed place on the right bank of the Jumna River where Mahatma Ghandi was cremated."

Defender

Mrs. Sampson told the League: "We think of Ghandi as the champion of victims of poverty and discrimination. He lived among the lowly people in utter simplicity. He saw their problems from their point of view."

She cited the struggles of the Negro people as they fight for full equality. "We are acutely aware of the discrimination we must still resist and overcome; but we are also cognizant of the progress we have made. Our struggles have given us self-confidence and self-reliance.

"God grant us the clarity of vision, the humility and the stubborn determination which characterized the life of Mahatma Ghandi as we unitedly seek peace with freedom.

Sat. 10-7-50

MRS. SAMPSON, U. N. DELEGATE HOME FOR YULE

Tribune Sat. 12-23-50 Chicago Ill.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, 310 E. 38th st., Negro delegate to the United Nations assembly, arrived in Chicago by plane Thursday to spend Christmas with her husband, who is an attorney.

Mrs. Sampson said she is "greatly impressed by the responsibilities of her job and thinks that by being a member of the assembly she has an excellent opportunity to serve her country and the cause of peace.

As the first Negro to represent the U. S. in the assembly, Mrs. Sampson is said to be popular with delegates of the other member nations. A stanch spokesman for her race, she already has taken a stand against discrimination, particularly as evidenced in South Africa.

It's Not Reassuring

The appointment of Mrs. Edith Sampson as alternate delegate on the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly is evidence of a growing awareness on the part of the U. S. Government of its responsibilities to its Negro citizens. Democracy is basically representative government, in which all population groups should share on a basis of merit. To deliberately exclude any part of the nation's population from full participation in the country's affairs, whether on the battlefields or in the councils of peace or in the halls of legislation, is not democracy.

Unfortunately, when such belated appointments are contemplated or made, the explanation given is far from reassuring. To appoint a Negro to office in order to counteract Soviet propaganda is really to prove the effectiveness of Soviet racial policy under the Red flag. In other words, are we to understand that, although competent and fit for the position of delegate to the UN General Assembly, Mrs. Sampson or any other qualified Negro citizen would not have been appointed had Pravda, Izvestia or Radio Moscow not blasted American racist policies? Amsterdam News

It is, of course, difficult to believe any such interpretation of Federal Government action. Frederick Douglass and others were appointed to high office by the U. S. Government long before the Bolsheviks were known abroad, and to tag on the explanation that an appointment is made to weaken and discredit Soviet propaganda, is not only negative but harmful to the prestige of the United States. 10-7-50

Of equal importance to the democratic ideal is the selection of Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, Secretary of Fijian Affairs at Suva, to the post of adviser to the United Kingdom delegation to the UN General Assembly. Sir Lala is in the U. S. and has been assigned to represent the United Kingdom and the colonial empire on the UN Trusteeship Committee. New York

In the appointment of non-Europeans for important work on their UN delegations, the United States and the United Kingdom have established high precedents which strengthen recent trends and developments and summon to greater service people who hitherto, because of race, creed, color or national origin, have been either excluded or barred.

Every effort and act in the right direction is worthy of special note and commendation. The U. S., the U. K., the UN, and the free world are better off and stronger by virtue of the call to duty of Mrs. Edith Sampson and Sir Lala Sukuna.

Courier
Sat. 11-25-50
Pittsburgh Pa.
5-1

To Honor Diplomat—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, left, and Mrs. Edith Sampson, fellow members of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, discuss plans for the coming informal reception honoring Indian Ambassador Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Nov. 28, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York.

Answer to Russia

Evening Star Fri. 8-18-50
Washington, D.C.

Negro Woman Lawyer May Be Named Delegate to U. N. General Assembly

By Doris Fleeson

President Truman has under consideration a dramatic backfire to Russian use of the color issue to set the nations of Asia against this country.

Doris Fleeson.

He is understood to have given tentative approval to the selection of ~~Miss Edith~~ Sampson, ~~Negro lawyer~~ of Chicago, to be a member of the American delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success.

Because this delegation will serve the country in one of its most crucial diplomatic struggles, it has been of first concern to the White House during these crowded weeks. Every effort is being made to balance it with experience, eloquence and proof of United States unity in the face of Communism.

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Dulles to Serve Again.

Bipartisanship got its due Thursday when the President prevailed upon John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy expert, to serve again in the General Assembly. Mr. Dulles, who served briefly and pleasantly in the Senate in 1949 by appointment of Gov. Dewey, had been considering whether to seek the Republican nomination to the Senate this fall.

Emerging from a conference with Mr. Truman, he said that he would not now run but would go to Lake Success to emphasize the necessity of continuing the bipartisan foreign policy in the present world situation.

Dispatches from the U. N. Security Council, describing the Malik torrents of abuse of America, all point out that he is not talking for consumption here or at home, but for Asia. It is stressed that the Russians beam their remarks at India, Pakistan, China—everywhere that the East has reason to disbelieve in the honorable protestations of the West.

Miss Sampson's appointment is conceived as the perfect propaganda in reply. The President has been told that it will constitute concrete proof of what Asia hears about and realizes far too little, which is the great advances made by the Negro in America. Travelers in the Orient find that the Communists have thoroughly advertised United States failings with respect to color while the many fine proofs of progress get too little attention.

Practical Experience.

Miss Sampson is not only well qualified for the post, she was selected for consideration because she has had practical, personal experience with what we are up against in Asia.

She was a member of the Town Hall panel which toured the Far East last year and in its major cities held the same kind of give-and-take town meetings that are held here. There were, of course, people with sincere misgivings in the oriental audiences faced by the panel and there were also plenty of road company Maliks to give the Americans the full treatment.

Miss Sampson did not gloss over American failings but she saw that the full story was told, too. In one provocative meeting in India, she replied quietly to a heckler that she had rather be a Negro in the poorest part of the South than an untouchable in India.

Miss Sampson's name was suggested to the State Department and the President by Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It is a part of her sustained campaign to expand the frontiers of women and also to give younger women the opportunity to train for positions of leadership.

Sampson Gets Alternate Post

Truman By-passes Negro in UN Deal

Courier Sat. 9-2-50

(From Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President Truman has by-passed naming a Negro to the front line of U. S. representation at the next United Nations General Assembly.

Pittsburgh Pa.

He apparently considered the need to combat Russian propaganda on this country's disgraceful treatment of Negroes secondary to appeasing Southern Democrats and Republican critics of his foreign policy program.

Instead, in what is regarded here as a "most disappointing gesture," the President named Chicago attorney Edith Sampson as an alternate delegate to the ~~UN.~~

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Mrs. Sampson, who had been highly recommended by the State Department, was nosed out of what appeared to be two likely spots on the five-member permanent UN delegation by Senator John D. Sparkman, vocal Negro-hating Democrat of Alabama, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts Republican and outspoken critic of Fair Deal foreign policy.

Courier

The three other appointments were expected and no eyebrows were raised, when the President named Warren Austin, chief American representative to the UN; John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Sat. 9-2-50

The President's nominations, which go to the Senate for approval, put Republicans in a majority since Austin, Dulles and Lodge belong to the GOP.

Until the President's official announcement last Thursday, the White House had termed Mrs. Sampson's appointment "imminent" without specifying or suggesting that the appointment would be limited to serving as an alternate.

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Last week the State Department interpreted the naming of Mrs. Sampson as a move which could effectively combat Soviet attacks on the shameful manner in which America treats its Negro citizens.

As a result of White House and State Department reports, it was thought here that President Truman had decided to name the Chicago lawyer as a permanent delegate.

~~In fact the nation's press for~~ several days last week emphasized Mrs. Sampson's appointment as a UN delegate as an effective answer to Russian propaganda that "Negroes in the U. S. are an oppressed people deprived of opportunity, influence and position."

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The chief target of criticism of the President's choice of delegates, in preference to Mrs. Sampson, was Senator Sparkman, cahirman of the District Slum Clearance Committee. The Alabama Democrat is an avowed opponent of civil rights bills, and other progressive steps toward democracy, which the United States has supposedly been trying to sell the world, and which have been incorporated in the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The irony of the situation is that a close examination of Sparkman's record could easily make the U. S. delegation at the United Nations the butt of more Russian propaganda.

Like Sparkman, Senator Lodge's nomination is regarded as purely political—a step taken by the President in an effort to hold the olive branch out to his Republican foes.

The Massachusetts Republican was a signer of a recent statement by Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, in which the Administration was accused of having virtually invited the Communist attack on Korea.

Named alternates, in addition to Mrs. Sampson, were John Ross, aide to Mr. Austin; John Sherman Cooper, Republican adviser to Mr. Acheson, and Benjamin Cohen, ~~now on the delegation.~~

Hear Chicago Negro Woman to Get U.N. Job

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Truman was reported today to have decided to name Mrs. Edith Sampson, a Negro lawyer in Chicago, as a delegate to the United Nations general assembly meeting at New York next month.

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Mrs. Sampson's appointment to the American delegation was proposed by the state department as a way of striking back at Russian propaganda ~~that Negroes~~ are an oppressed people without opportunity, influence or position in the United ~~States~~.

Sat. 8-19-50

Quite apart from this consideration, state department officials said, Mrs. Sampson is well qualified to serve as a result of her legal training and interest in social and political problems.

Chi. [illegible]

Acheson to Head Group

Officials said State Secretary Acheson will head the delegation which will be named by Mr. Truman next week. Acheson's advisers will include John Foster Dulles.

Mrs. Sampson, who is in her late 40s, is the only woman ever to receive a master's degree in law from Loyola university of Chicago. She has been practicing law since her graduation from John Marshall Law school there in 1926.

An assistant referee of the Juvenile court of Cook county from 1925 to 1943, Mrs. Sampson has long been active in legal and civic affairs. She is president of the World Town Hall Seminar, a radio educational group; a member of the board of the United Nations Association of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Bar association.

Visits Lake Success

Mrs. Sampson operates a law firm on the south side of Chicago with her husband, who also is a lawyer. They have no children. The couple lives at 310 E. 38th st.

A specialist in domestic relations and criminal law, Mrs. Sampson has been interested in U. N. activities since its inception. She has visited Lake Success several times, but never has had a regular job with the U. N.

She took post-graduate work at the school of social service administration of the University of Chicago. She is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Favored for U. N. Job

8-19-50

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney reported favored by President Truman for job of delegate to United Nations general assembly next month.

Women Delegates Confer as Assembly Opens

New York Herald Tribune Wed. 9-20-50

Herald Tribune—Acme

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Flushing Meadow, Queens, yesterday

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Mrs. Sampson 'Just on Team' For Assembly

Herald Tribune

Chicago Delegate Stresses She Represents Citizens Without Regard to Color

Wed 9-19-50

By Frances Reynolds

New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson attended her first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly at Flushing Meadow, Queens, yesterday as a member of the American delegation—the first Negro to be appointed to the position—determined to make it clear that she represented all kinds of Americans, not any particular group.

Before the meeting began at 3 p. m., Mrs. Sampson was introduced to various people in the delegates' lounge, including Henri Laugier, assistant secretary general for social affairs. Just as they shook hands, a photographer snapped a picture. Juliusz Katz-Suchy, a Polish delegate, passed by quickly and remarked to Mr. Laugier in Mrs. Sampson's hearing, "Must you also prove that you disapprove of discrimination?"

"I'd like to meet him," Mrs. Sampson said later. "I would have grabbed him by the coat-tails and answered him, but he was gone too quickly. I feel that he must be as misinformed as many people I have met in my lifetime, who got their information from sources who didn't know the whole truth.

"It's part of the feeling that everything in America is separate, that all white Americans discriminate—and that isn't true," she said.

She was pleased to learn that one of her jobs will be concerned with the prisoners of war not returned to their countries.

"Many people may feel that my job is to be with dark subject peoples, and this may be a start in refuting that idea." The important thing to emphasize about her, she believes, is that she is part of an all-American team in the General Assembly; she and the other delegates already hold that view.

As to the notion that her appointment was a counter-propaganda move, she says firmly, "The President by no direct word or implication indicated that that was the reason."

The opening meeting of the General Assembly was as overwhelming as the first day of school after vacation, she said. "It's a job —a heavy assignment," she added slowly. "Nothing to be played with at all."

Mrs. Sampson has been to United Nations meetings before, and is still a member of the board of directors of the Chicago United Nations Association. She is also still connected with the National Council of Negro Women. But everything else has been laid aside, even her law practice in Chicago. "I'm here for the duration," she said.

A world trip last year as a member of the World Town Hall Seminar "destroyed all incentive for practicing law." Mrs. Sampson said. "I was used to defending one man; now it's all people."

Mrs. Sampson, who was born in Pittsburgh, is married to Joseph E. Clayton, an attorney who also practices in Chicago. They have no children. She has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and was formerly an assistant referee of the Cook County Juvenile Court.

UN Delegate Says Color Is Asset

~~Defender~~

Sat. 12-30-50

"Peace is wonderful, but we must have peace with freedom," said Attorney Edith Sampson, alternate UN delegate, on her return home in Chicago for the Christmas recess.

Expressing race pride, Mrs. Sampson declared "I'm glad that because of my [illegible] I was able to make friends and gain insights for the United States.

"A number of delegates, not all of them from dark-skinned nations, felt freer to talk with me because I am a Negro."

New US Delegate To UN Talks Of Hopes For Peace

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By RANDOLPH WHITE

The on-the-scene interview described below with Mrs. Edith Sampson, first Negro delegate to the United Nations took place on the floor of the great hall at Flushing Meadow containing the United Nations General Assembly a few precious minutes before the 282nd plenary meeting began on Thursday.

Amsterdam News

Sat 9-30-50

New York

I experienced the anxiety of a newspaper man assigned to get a story from a top news personality with all the odds of getting the story against him. It was not because the person in this case is not cooperative, but because the chances of getting close to her are so slim. I waited eagerly for her arrival in the huge lounge for delegates which is generally barred to the public. I was never quite sure that I should have been there.

Fortunately, my time spent in waiting was used profitably. I was able to chat briefly with Haiti's Ambassador to the U. S., Price Mars, noted scientist and author and also chairman of the Haitian delegation. With him was Max Dorsainville, another able delegate from the world's first Negro republic. I was also able to join in a brief chat with Liberian Ambassador to Washington and chief of the Liberian delegation, Charles B. D. King. Also present was another delegate, Liberia's Attorney General C. A. Cassell.

Mrs. Sampson Arrives

Shortly Mrs. Sampson appeared along with other delegates embarking from great limousines at the door. In a few swift moments I watched Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Russia's Jacob Malik and the United States' Warren Austin pass into the hall.

Mrs. Sampson paused for a second. And it was at this moment that I realized that Edith Sampson, Negro woman lawyer, who is an outstanding civic leader on Chicago's Southside, was one of the most popular delegates to the United Nations. A flood of telegrams from well-wishers met her at the door and several colleagues closed in on her for pre-meeting confabs.

Fortunately for a brief moment the tide receded and Mrs. Sampson was almost alone. I rushed forward and asked for statements for this paper.

She cautioned with a gesture of her hand:

"I must not be late. I must never be late. But if you walk with me to my seat I will talk to you there."

It is rare that a person without official business is granted permission to visit on the floor of the Assembly. We passed an eagle-eyed guard and shortly I found myself seated with her squarely behind a sign which read "United States."

World Statesmen

I glanced over my shoulder and to my left and right. I could see many of the world's greatest statesmen filing to their respective seats. The atmosphere reflected the tension of a world in crisis. There are 59 nations in all represented in this hall. Small nations like Iran, Cuba and Denmark share an equal voice with large nations like France, Russia and the United States.

Mrs. Sampson, a strong and amiable woman shapes what she is saying with convincing hand gestures. She explained:

"Young Negroes should be thrilled by the opportunities opening to them. The door is opening through the United Nations. I hope Negroes will give me the moral and spiritual strength to open this door wide. What I do will decide how many will come after me.

"But I am not representing 16,000,000 Negroes I am representing 152 million American people."

I asked Mrs. Sampson what impressed her most so far about the General Assembly meetings.

Dramatic Moment

"Well for one thing, I sat here Tuesday utterly thrilled when I heard the roll call of nations. It was such a dramatic moment. It was then I realized fully the great trust men have placed in this organization."

In which American delegate's seat I was sitting I am not sure, but I did begin to realize that we could not talk much longer without others coming up to speak with Mrs. Sampson.

And this was true for shortly we were joined in conversation by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican of Massachusets. A brief session of kibitzing over the merits of the two parties ensued—Mrs. Sampson is an arch Democrat.

When I told Senator Lodge that I was reporting on the United Nations for the Amsterdam News he said, "It seems that the Negro press can do an excellent job in reporting the affairs of the U. N. which so deeply concerns its readers."

In reference to the appointment of Mrs. Sampson, he said, "I think America is really coming of age." He recognized that Mrs. Sampson is a Democrat, but he added, "Negroes belong to both of the major parties. And I think they should bring pressure to bear in both parties." He was referring to the civil rights fight.

"This work at the U. N. is much tougher than the round-the-world tour I made with the Town Hall Seminar two summers ago. I have so much homework to do, but I enjoy every moment of it."

She asked me to bring to the attention of readers the work which is being done to rid not only the U. S. of racial discrimination but the entire world.

World Tensions

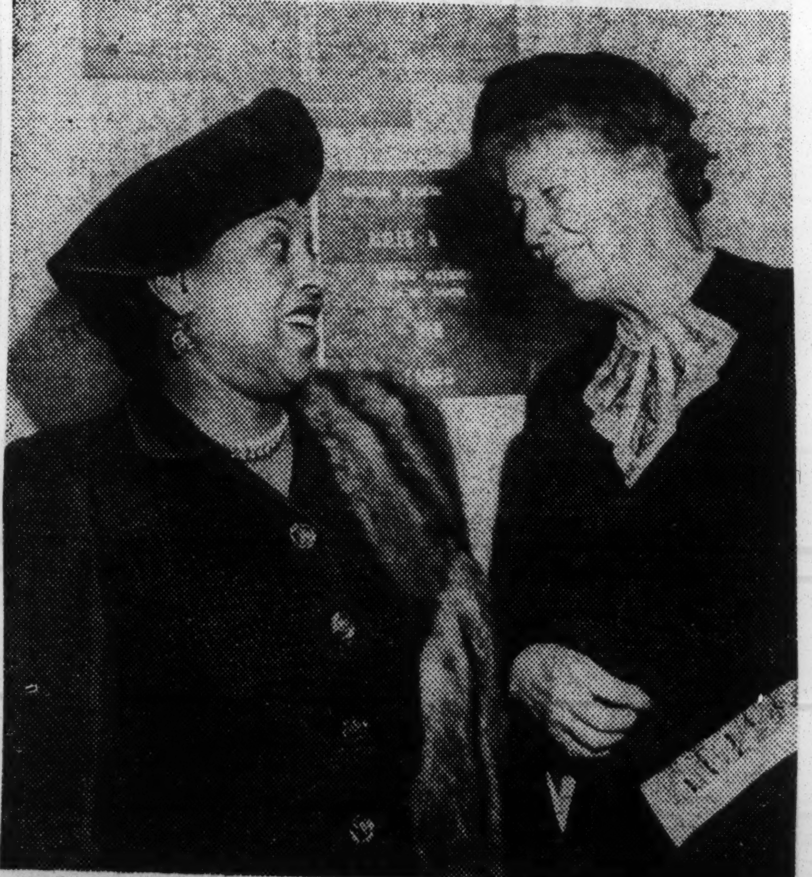
Each moment on the floor of the United Nations General Assembly is dramatic. On Mrs. Sampson's face and those of the other delegates one could discern the tensions of the world. They seemed to want to say that this great organization must justify the hopes entrusted to it by mankind.

A blaze of camera fire caused me to turn my head away from my group. Photographers were trying to get Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who is also U. N. delegate, to pose for pictures with Russia's cranky Jacob Malik. I am not sure whether the pictures were made as other delegates blocked my view.

I turned again to the popular Mrs. Sampson who was by then flanked by the Canadian delegation which had come over to wish her well and invite her to Canada for her vacation. But more important, I realized that I would have to "relinquish my U. N. seat" in favor of the real delegate.

I retired to the press gallery and donned my ear phones for English translations. The gavel was raised and lowered and the 282nd General Assembly meeting was called to order. Because of some strange compulsion I leaned forward to see if Mrs. Sampson was still there. Of course she was. Way in the distance, on the main floor, I could see her large hat. I felt proud.

Ladies Meet At U. N.



MRS. EDITH SAMPSON, Chicago attorney, alternate delegate to the United Nations is shown at the opening session at Flushing Meadows with Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Sampson took her seat for the first time at the U. N. General Assembly.

Acheson, Warren, Sampson and Dulles Chat

Amsterdam News 9-30-50

U. S. DELEGATES IN CONFAB—Mrs. Edith Sampson, first Negro delegate to the United Nations is shown in session with Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Senator Warren Austin, right, and John Foster Dulles, in foreground. This scene took place at the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Informed
Dem. 9-24-50
Atlanta, Ga.

51

WELCOME: Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, appointed by President Truman as an alternate delegate to the United States delegation to the United Nations, is greeted by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., at a meeting of the U. S. group.

Sparkling Miscellany . . .

Mary Jefferson Reynolds, our Columbus columnist . . . posts frantically that her club, the Victory Matrons, is plotting its annual affair. And as the Mardi Gras idea takes on in the gay city, each year finds the need of a bigger spot . . . this year they have chosen Memorial Hall . .. a huge place, for their Jan. 27 event. Mary is general manager . . . And speaking of Columbus, we wonder where Earl and Earsie Foley are going this winter? Each year this good looking couple takes off for glamour spots . . . South America, Mexico, Paris in and out of spring.

UN's Edith Sampson did a stint of posing for photographers last week . . . by invitation of the State Department . . . which wanted to know how she spent her time outside the office . . . Hence . . . Social Secretary Edward G. Perry did the work of arranging the date at the swank home of her intimate friends, the Herman McCoys of St. Nicholas Avenue. Snapping bulbs with the SD photogs was Our World's lensman, Wilbert Blanche . . . and doing the yarn to go with the photos was Dave Hepburn . . . a terrific pair of boys. And did you know that Edith has a suite at the Vanderbilt Hotel . . . a car and chauffeur at her disposal . . . and an office in the same wing of the building as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt?

Courier

Pittsburgh 11-18-50

Bill Chase, the Schenley man, is on the road from California . . . after knocking the Angeleno boys and girls out with a sharp cocktail party . . . and some four hundred folks sipped and nibbled from 4 until 8. . . . Ray Gillespie of Cleveland . . . parlez-vousing for Carlins . . . was in town last week, effervescing around and about and greeting Dee Cee's Stanley Roberts . . . JWJ and the rest of The Courier gang with mad delight.

Nominated as UN Delegate

Afro-American, Sat 8-26-50

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer, who has been nominated as an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York next month. Her appointment was recommended by President Truman.

Woman New UN Delegate

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —President Truman will, this week, appoint Mrss. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, to be an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York in September.

Mrs. Sampson, the only woman ever to receive a master's degree in law from Loyola University, was recommended for the appointment by the State Department on two grounds:

Sat. 8-26-50

1. That she is eminently qualified.

Counter-Propaganda

2. That her appointment to a high post which there is no doubt that she can fill capably, will offset Russian propaganda that colored Americans are afforded only second-class citizenship in the United States.

Her appointment is regarded as a highly powerful counter-propaganda move, particularly in the light of Communist propaganda that the United States is the aggressor in making war upon the North Koreans, an Asiatic-colored people.

Afro American

In this connection there was announced last Friday the formation of a high-level psychological warfare board to study means of refuting Russian propaganda.

The move to name Mrs. Sampson as a delegate to the UN General Assembly however did not originate with this new agency.

Members of Delegation

Secretary of State Dean Acheson will head the delegation on which Mrs. Sampson is slated to sit.

She will serve with John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy consultant, whom Mr. Truman appointed last Thursday as a delegate. The number of delegates is not limited.

Mrs. Sampson "Flattered"

In her late forties, Mrs. Sampson has been practicing law ~~in Chicago~~ since her graduation from the John Marshall Law School in Chicago in 1926.

With her husband, she operates a law firm on Chicago's South Side, where the couple live. They have no children.

In Chicago, Mrs. Sampson said she had not heard of the impending appointment, but added: "If it's true, I'm flattered, and I'd be honored to serve."

Observed UN Sessions

Mrs. Sampson has been keenly interested in activities of the United Nations since its creation and has visited Lake Success, N.Y., several times as an observer.

Born in Pittsburgh, she has spent most of her life in Chicago, where she served as an assisant referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook county from 1925 to 1943. She is a specialist in criminal law and domestic relations.

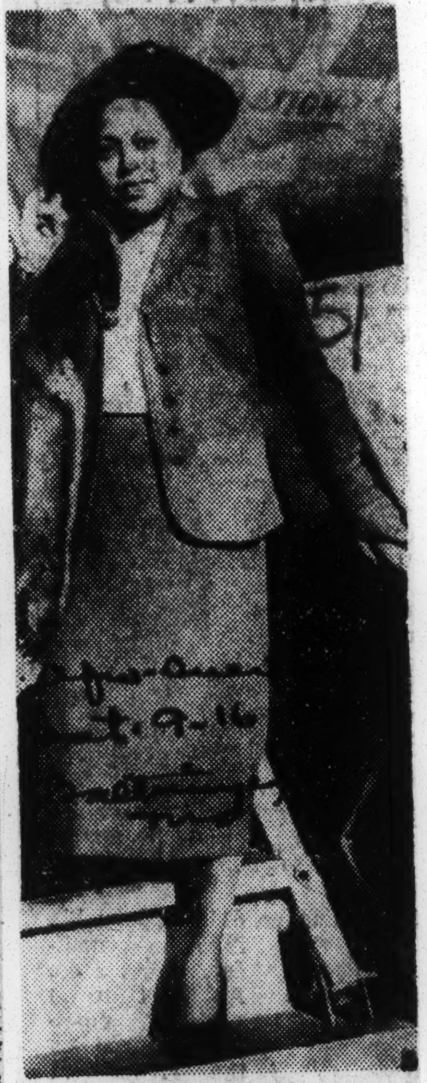
Heads Town Hall Seminar

Long active in civic, as well as legal affairs, Mrs. Sampson is president of the World Town Hall Seminar, a radio educational group, and is a member of the board of the United Nations Association of Chicago and the Chicago Bar Association.

As a member of the World Town Hall, Mrs. Sampson toured the world last year and participated in a series of meetings of the Town Hall type.

One of her admirers said that she did a "terrific job' in these meetings in various countries.

New U.N. Delegate



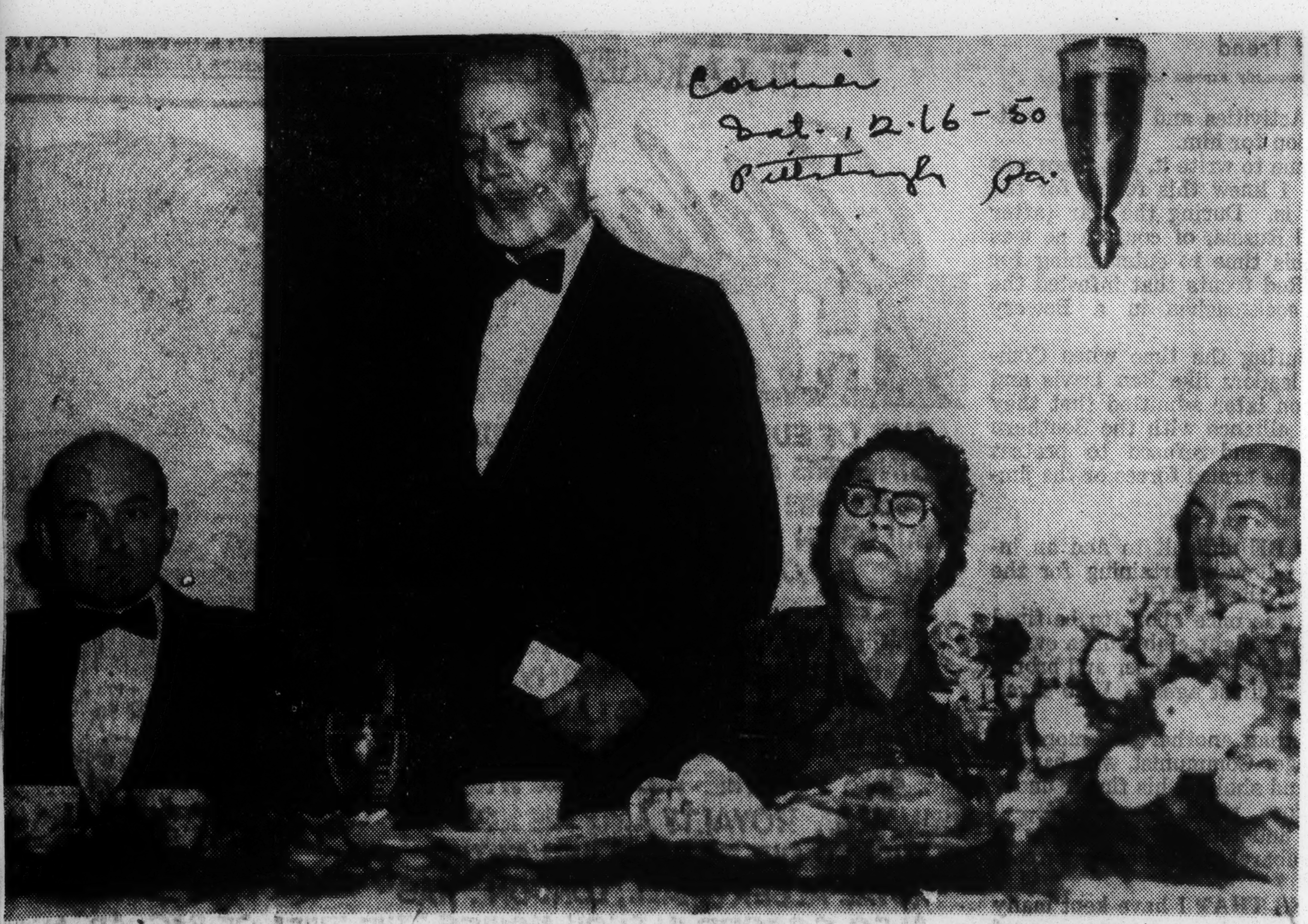
Afro-Amer Sat. 9-16

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and the first colored person to be appointed to the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, is shown as she arrived at LaGuardia Field from Chicago. Mrs. Sampson will be an alternate delegate when the new session of the U.N. General Assembly convenes on Sept. 19. Of her new post, Mrs. Sampson said: "It is a great responsibility and a great challenge."

Chicago, Ill. Defender Dec. 12-2-50

51

EGYPTIAN DELEGATES TALK WITH MRS. SAMPSON—In one of the rare impromptu get-togethers of the fifth session of the General Assembly, the Egyptian delegates to the United Nations and Mrs. Edith Sampson, U. S. alternate delegate, had quite an informal talk concerning the problems and plight of the Egyptian state, the role they now play and can play in international affairs. Left to right, El Abed Bouhafa, U.N. correspondent for "Al Misri" (Cairo); H. E. Abed El Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League; Mrs. Sampson, Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, Senator Mahmoud Aboul Fath, Ahmed Shurayri, assistant secretary general of the Arab League, and Colonel Aboubaker Azzam. Aide-de-Camp.—de Mille photo.



Courier
Sat., 12-16-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

HONORING MRS. SAMPSON — Town Hall members who journeyed around the world together last year, gathered in New York last Sunday night to honor fellow member Edith Sampson, UN member, at a swank dinner held at Town Hall. Pictured at the head table are Chester S. Williams to the left of Sir Zafrulla Khan (standing), Attorney Sampson and George V. Denny Jr., president of Town Hall.

An American Negro Named To U. N. General Assembly By The President

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Journal and Guide

Dist 8-20

Norfolk, Va

IT IS unfortunate that the appointment of Mrs. EDITH SAMPSON has to have every mark of being a war-inspired, strategic appointment. For she seems eminently qualified to represent the United States as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. This is one of the most important appointments made by President TRUMAN, but such an appointment was long overdue.

The trouble with this country is that it waits until the ultimate hour to do things that ought to have been done sooner.

As the *New York Times* commented, "if all were right with the world the appointment of a Negro woman attorney as a member of the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations would be no cause for comment . . . There is no less reason for the appointment of a qualified Negro than for the appointment of a qualified man or woman of any other color."

But, as the *Times* added, "unfortunately all is not right with the world, and therefore the naming of Mrs. SAMPSON to this important post takes on added significance."

The added significance arises from the fact that Asiatic opinion and Russian propaganda stress the second-class citizenship that the Negro has been forced to endure in the United States.

Mrs. SAMPSON went abroad last year with a world-tour group, and while in India answered a heckler by saying that she'd rather be a Negro in Georgia than an "untouchable" in India. And she was quite right.

The caste system in India condemns thousands to a status worse than that suffered by the great majority of Negroes in Mississippi and Georgia. That does not excuse or justify the position forced on Negroes, for instance, in those benighted states. But it does make of her a symbol of progress in an imperfect democracy.

The papers recently have been full of authoritative dispatches and comments warning that it would be very easy to turn the Korean incident into the initial stages of a global race war. Too many millions of black and brown peoples have been subjected to the exploitation of empire, and forced into the status of colonial subjects, by predominantly white nations, to feel other than an understandable dislike for the peoples of such nations.

This reasonable desire for independence and freedom has given the Russian dictatorship a hand-made weapon of propaganda. And the Russians have stressed the white vs. brown angle for all it is worth.

Anyone with a reasonable sense of discernment knows what the purpose of that propaganda is. It is to split the non-Communist world and particularly to split the nations of the East from the nations of the West.

Never in history have the achievements of Negro troops been so dramatized in front-line dispatches. Why? JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press foreign affairs analyst, says because "they are dramatic proof that the war to smash Red aggression in Korea is not a 'white man's war'."

It is against this background that the appointment of Mrs. SAMPSON must be evaluated. It is a notable appointment, and it is one to be applauded. But we hope that when the pressures of a propaganda—and a shooting — war have eased that other and similarly notable appointments will not be lacking.

Negro Woman Lawyer Slated To Be a U. S. Delegate to U. N.

N.Y. Herald Trib

Edith Sampson of Chicago First of Her Race in Post; Counter-Blow to Red Propaganda

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From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A Negro woman lawyer is slated to become the first of her race to be an American delegated to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York next month.

Herald

Mrs. Edith Sampson, of Chicago, the only woman [illegible] to receive a master's degree in law from Loyola University, will receive the appointment unless there is a last-minute change in plan.

Dist 8-19-50

Her appointment was recommended to President Truman by the State Department on two grounds: one, that she is eminently qualified; and two, that her appointment to a high post which there is no doubt she can fill capably will cut the legs from under Russian propaganda claims that Negroes are an oppressed people denied high office in the United States.

To this extent, her appointment would be a counter-propaganda move, and a powerful one. Only yesterday there was announced the formation of a high-level psychological warfare board to study means of refuting Russian propaganda lies and, while this move comes too quickly to be credited to the new agency, it is one of the types of action to be expected henceforth.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson will head the General Assembly delegation on which Mrs. Sampson is scheduled to serve with former Sen. John Foster Dulles, of New York, Republican foreign-policy adviser to the Truman administration, and others. Mr. Truman is expected to announce the appointments next week. There may be any number of delegates.

In her late forties, Mrs. Sampson has been practicing law since her graduation from the John Marshall Law School here in 1926. With her husband, she operates a law firm on the South Side of Chicago, where the couple live. They have no children.

Reached by telephone in Chicago, Mrs. Sampson said she had not heard of the impending appointment, but added: "If it's true, I'm flattered, and I'd be honored to serve."

N.Y. Herald

Mrs. Sampson has been keenly interested in activities of the United Nations since its creation, and has visited Lake Success several times as an observer.

Served Juvenile Court

Dist 8-19-50

Born in Pittsburgh, she has spent most of her life in Chicago, where she served as an assistant referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County from 1925 to 1943. She is a specialist in criminal law and domestic relations.

Long active in civic, as well as legal affairs, Mrs. Sampson is president of the World Town Hall Seminar, a radio education group, and is a member of the board of the United Nations Association of Chicago and of the Chicago Bar Association.

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As a member of a U.N. Town Hall panel, Mrs. Sampson visited the Orient ~~last year~~ and participated in a series of meetings of the Town Hall type. One of her admirers said that Mrs. Sampson did a "terrific job" in these meetings, both in answering questions of persons with apparently sincere doubts as to the status of Negroes in the United States and of those obviously following the Russian propaganda line.

To one of the latter questioners in India, Mrs. Sampson replied quietly that she would rather be a Negro in the poorest part of the southern United States than an untouchable in India.

Diplomacy in Pakistan

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 18.—The American U. N. Mission said it had "no comment" on Washington reports that Mrs. Edith Sampson would be named a member of the United States delegation for the fifth General Assembly. However, informed sources said that President Truman has definitely decided to name her to the post and will do so formally next week when the complete list of America's delegation will be announced.

While on a round-the-world tour sponsored by Town Hall, she made a speech to the League of Pakistan Women, telling them how she was born in the slums, how she failed to finish grade school because her family was so poor, and of her struggle to work her way through law school at night.

She said she was not a rich woman, that her law clients were from the poor of Chicago's South Side, and that she had raised money herself to make the round-the-world trip when Town Hall couldn't pay her expenses.

As Mrs. Sampson talked, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of Pakistan's Prime Minister and President of the League of Pakistan Women, circulated through the audience. Afterward the Begum announced that the people were so grateful for the account Mrs. Sampson had given of her life and so touched by her sacrifices that they had contributed $5,000 as a gift.

While the other Americans present squirmed as they considered Mrs. Sampson's dilemma, the Chicago lawyer quickly accepted the gift, saying it would be discourteous not to do so, and swiftly followed up by saying: "In return, accept my check for $5,000 which the League of Pakistan Women may use for any constructive purpose."

Moscow Blasts Appointment Of Mrs. Sampson

WASHINGTON —(SNS) — Moscow radio doesn't think much of the appointment of a Negro woman to the American delegation to the United Nations.

9-1-50

According to Communist propaganda, the appointment was just a "lying maneuver" to conceal racial discrimination in the United States.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, a Chicago attorney, has been named an alternate delegate to the UN General Assembly that meets in New York September 19. President Truman also named Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, to the delegation. Of the appointment Moscow Radio said:

"Truman and (Secretary of State Dean) Acheson rave appointed a Negro woman in an official delegation to persuade public opinion that the 14,000,000 Negroes lead a free life in the United States.

"The lying maneuver is also unmasked by the fact that the same delegation will include the well-known racist, Sparkman, from Alabama, which is the cradle of the Ku Klux Klan and of the lynch judgment...this new propaganda maneuver is doomed to failure."

Edith Sampson Reported To Be UN Delegate

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9-2-50

CHICAGO — (ANP)-- Atty. Edith Sampson, noted world traveler and attorney, may become an official American delegate to the general assembly of the United Nations. That is the report coming from Chicago and Washington.

This appointments to be made as an answer to communist propaganda about the position of Negroes in America. In Washington it is reported that the state department recommended to President Truman that he appoint Miss Sampson to the post.

President Truman is said to definitely have made up his mind to officially announce her new position when all the delegates have been selected. Nations are followed any number of delegates to the UN general assembly.

The state department is said to have recommended her to the post for two reasons- she is eminently qualified, and this action would be a potent weapon in the American efforts to win the cold war.

Negro woman lawyer hopes to aid U. S. at U. N. sessions

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—(AP)—Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago Negro lawyer named by President Truman as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, hopes to make some definite contribution to U. N. aims and ideals.

News 51

She said she also hopes she won't be given special consideration because she is a Negro.

"The appointment of a Negro to the General Assembly is relatively unimportant unless that Negro makes some definite contribution to U. N. aims and ideals," Mrs. Sampson said.

8/29

* * *

MRS. SAMPSON'S appointment to the American delegation at the General Assembly meeting in New York next month was proposed by the State Department. It serves to answer Russian propaganda that Negroes in the U. S. are an oppressed people deprived of opportunity, influence and position.

A vivacious woman with sparkling eyes and a sharp wit, Mrs. Sampson will be the first Negro ever to represent the United States in the U. N. Dr. Ralph Bunche, a Negro, is a member of the U. N.'s secretariat, but does not represent the U. S. government.

On a tour of the Orient last year, the 43-year-old Mrs. Sampson showed she knows how to handle the kind of debate which breaks out in the U. N. Heckled by an Indian about racial conditions in the United States, she conceded there are some shortcomings, but added:

"I would rather be a Negro in America than a citizen in any other land." The heckler sat down.

* * *

MRS. SAMPSON was born in Pittsburgh's slums, came to Chicago and worked her way through John Marshall Law School, and got a master's degree in law from Chicago's Loyola University. She is the only Negro woman ever to receive such a degree from Loyola.

A specialist in criminal law and domestic relations, she served 18 years as a referee in Chicago's Juvenile Court. In the meantime, she developed a thriving practice on the Southside. Her husband, Joseph, who also is a Negro criminal lawyer, practices separately. He is a graduate of Northwestern University law school. They have no children.

* * *

MRS. SAMPSON has been interested in U. N. activities since its inception. She has visited Lake Success several times, but has never had a regular position with the U. N. An active Democrat, she says she doesn't know who recommended her for the U. N. post.

TRUMAN PICKS CHICAGO LAWYER:

Mrs. Sampson Named Alternate UN Delegate

Afro American

51

WASHINGTON

The nomination of Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer, as an alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly was announced by President Truman at his press conference Thursday morning.

9-2-50

Earlier, it had been reported that Mrs. Sampson was being considered for appointment as one of the five chief delegates who will assume their duties with the American mission in September.

The fourth of five alternates named, Mrs. Sampson can substitute for delegates during their absences and can be assigned as United States representative on one of the UN's smaller bodies.

Two Senators Chosen

The five delegates named by Mr. Truman are:

Former Sen. Warren R. Austin of Vermont; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of New York; Sen. John J. Sparkman (Dem., Ala.); Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Rep., Mass.) and John Foster Dulles of New York.

Named alternates were:

Benjamin B. Cohen of New York; former Sen. John S. Cooper of Kentucky; Ernest J. Gross of New York; Mrs. Sampson and J. C. Ross of New York.

Two From House Next Year

Mr. Truman told reporters at the conference that selection of Senators Sparkman and Lodge was made by him after consultation with Congressional leaders and included Senators not up for reelection this year.

He declared that two members of the House of Representatives will be nominated next year.

The selection of a Republican and a Democrat, he explained, is just another step forward toward bi-partisan politics in Government.

Plan for Negro Woman to Serve in U.N. Hailed

By **JOSEPH V. BAKER**

The pending appointment of a Negro woman to the General Assembly of the United Nations by President Truman is being hailed by that racial group as potentially the most significant act in the field of race relations in this generation.

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White House sources have indicated that Mrs. Edith Sampson, prominent Chicago attorney, will be named.

Active in civic and legal welfare circles in Chicago's Southside, Mrs. Sampson was born in Pittsburgh and worked her way through law school. She has been active in Democratic politics as a strong supporter of Representative William L. Dawson, who is assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

ACCLAIMED IN INDIA

The Chicago attorney, widely known in Eastern professional and social circles, came to recent prominence as a result of her world tour with the Town Meeting of the Air. Representing the National Council of Negro Women, of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is the founder, Mrs. Sampson was broadly acclaimed by women in India where one of the group's broadcasts to the United States originated.

8-23-50

Intellectually rugged, Mrs. Sampson spearheads a group within the influential National Council which subscribes to the theory of equal inclusion of women, of all races, in the over-all scheme of things. Her influence in the setup, looked upon as appreciable, has been continually thrown toward the acceptance by Negro women of "increased public responsibility for the eventual emancipation" of that group as regards full participation in American life.

NOT A LEFT WINGER

No left winger, Mrs. Sampson is still regarded as being opposed to the "soft center" of Negro leadership. Her philosophy, as expressed often in public statements, pivots upon the belief that Negroes in the United States should press always for inclusion, but not forget the considerable progress achieved under the democratic system.

A successful trial lawyer, Mrs. Sampson is regarded by legal foes as being "outspoken and sharp of tongue" in court debate. In Chicago's populous Negro community she has specialized in domestic relations court work and is now being considered, informed sources have revealed, for appointment to a judgeship in that field.

Commenting upon the possible appointment of Mrs. Sampson to the high U.N. body, Mrs. Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, founder of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, said that the pending move comes as a "double recognition" for American Negroes at a crucial time in race relations in the world. In addition to what the move might mean to Negroes as a group, the appointment would "raise the level of the American Negro woman to a new and responsible high," Mrs. Lyle held.

"The American Negro woman through her organizations and increasing travel abroad, has been leading the group's consciousness as regards international harmony. Mothers of fighting men, they know, as only women can, the importance of peace and the shaping of instruments for peace throughout the world," Mrs. Lyle said.

Despite the overwhelming approval of the White House indication that such a move would be made, there has been considerable discussion regarding the expressed motive for the appointment in "no compromise" circles. This hinged upon the appreciable emphasis placed by Administration spokesmen on the possible impact the move would exert as regards Communist propaganda relative to racial discrimination in the United States.

Influential leaders, while in close agreement with the move, have been hesitant to give it the widest possible acceptance lest such indorsement be interpreted as indicating an "all is well" attitude within that minority. Many, it was reported, would have preferred to see the appointment made without reference to any refutation it might have of discriminatory practices undoubtedly still manifest.

U.S. Must Enact Rights Proposals

By **LOUIS LAUTIER**

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The appointment of Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, a Chicago lawyer, as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, meeting next month, is fine, but this country will have to take more positive action if it wishes to overcome hostile propaganda and remove doubts of its sincerity among colored peoples of the world.

Afro American

Enactment of President Truman's civil rights program would have done much to offset Russian propaganda, but Southern Democrats, aided by a handful of Republican and Democratic Senators from sparsely settled Western States, would not even permit the Senate to consider any of those civil rights proposals.

Now Northern Democrats and Republicans are found aiding these same Southerners in nullifying provisions in Treaties negotated by the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other governments.

Sat. 9-2-50

Bogata Treaty Threatened

One of these treaties is the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogata, Columbia, April 30, 1948, by the representatives of the United States and of all the Latin American countries.

Because this charter contains certain commitments relating to social, economic and civil rights, Southern members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee kept it bottled up in committee until Northern members agreed to a reservation which will make those provisions inoperative in the United States.

Approval by the Senate of such a reservation providing that none of the treaty's provisions shall enlarge the powers of the Federal Government or limit those of the States, will be a backward step. The Senate has approved a number of treaties committing this country to a national policy of nondiscrimination.

Upheld in UN Charter

By adherence to the United Nations Charter, the United States pledged itself to "promote . . . universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms." The Atlantic Charter deals with the "rights of all peoples" and "all men."

The Potsdam agreement and the treaties of Feb. 10, 1947, with the satellite Axis nations of Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, bear guarantees of non-discrimination against racial minorities.

Give Them Time to Act

If reservations must be attached to the Bogata charter and future treaties, it would seem that one embodying the commitment contained in paragraph 2 of article 1 of the proposed International Covenant on Human Rights, drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, drafted by the on Human Rights, would be preferable.

The Human Rights Covenant provides that where the rights recognized by the covenant have not already been "provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State undertakes to take the necessary steps, to adopt within a reasonable time such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in this covenant."

Moscow Blasts Appointment Of Mrs. Sampson

51

WASHINGTON —(SNS) — Moscow radio doesn't think much of the appointment of a Negro woman to the American delegation to the United Nations.

According to Communist propaganda, the appointment was just a "lying maneuver" to conceal racial discrimination in the United States.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, a Chicago attorney, has been named an alternate delegate to the UN General Assembly that meets in New York September 19. President Truman also named Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, to the delegation. Of the appointment Moscow Radio said:

9-5-50

"Truman and (Secretary of State Dean) Acheson rave appointed a Negro woman in an official delegation to persuade public opinion that the 14,000,000 Negroes lead a free life in the United States.

"The lying maneuver is also unmasked by the fact that the same delegation will include the well-known racist, Sparkman, from Alabama, which is the cradle of the Ku Klux Klan and of the lynch judgment...this new propaganda maneuver is doomed to failure."

Negroes Said Unmoved By Red Slogans

Mon. 10-2-50

51

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—(AP)—Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Negro member of the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations, said Saturday that American Negroes are not taken in by Soviet propaganda slogans, and will never appease aggressors.

"The Communist press all over the world sheds crocodile tears for Negroes," she told the India League, at a meeting celebrating the birthday of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi.

"We will not exchange a measure of freedom for a precarious peace for ourselves," she said. "Neither will we participate in the appeasement of an aggressor by failing to resist an encroachment upon the hard-won freedom of others.

"Negroes are not easily misled by false slogans to immobilize their spirit of resistance to tyrannies or to break their unity with other freedom-loving peoples around the world."

She noted that Soviet propaganda has never mentioned that many Negro soldiers are fighting in American forces in Korea under the UN flag.

Daily Worker
Sept 9-9-50

FIRST NEGRO DELEGATE TO U. N. ARRIVES — NEW YORK — Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and the first Negro to be appointed to the United States delegation to the United Nations, is shown as she arrives at Laguardia Field from Chicago aboard a T. W. A. constellation. Mrs. Sampson will be an alternate delegate when the new session of the United Nations General Assembly convenes on September 19. Of her new post, Mrs. Sampson said: "It is a great responsibility and a great challenae."

'Terribly Flustered'

Edith Sampson to UN

CHICAGO — "Terribly flustered at all the fuss," Mrs. Edith Sampson, prominent attorney of this city and one of the two Negroes who participated in the world tour of a Town Hall seminar, is expected to be named by President Truman as a delegate to the United Nations.

The President is expected to take action in time for the next United Nations' Assembly meeting which will take place in New York in September.

Mrs. Sampson's presence in the UN as a member of the U. S. delegation is, observers have pointed out, expected to provide an answer to Red Russia's constant attacks on America's racial discrimination. However, Government officials are maintaining that the attorney will be named to the post on her own qualifications.

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON
. . . "terribly flustered"

Holder of Loyola University's first Master of Law degree, she became Cook County's first Negro assistant state's attorney in 1947 and has subsequently served on the board of the United Nation's Association here. While on tour with the World Town Hall seminar, she served as president of the radio group.

Married to Joseph Clayton, also an attorney, Mrs. Sampson is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. She was a daughter of the prominent Spurlock family there and received her elementary education in the public schools of that city.

Told last Saturday that she was being considered by the President for the job, she stated that she was "definitely available."

Commenting on the reports of her appointment as a foil against Soviet propaganda she said, "I would be glad to refute such propaganda. There are pitfalls for our race in this country of course, but they are not as bad as the Kremlin would like to picture them."

Courier
Sept 8-26-50

Courier
8-26-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE AND THE BLOOD BANK

It is unfortunate that the question of racial designation of blood donors was ever raised in connection with the establishment of the United Nations blood bank. The opportunities for misunderstanding were great and the misunderstanding took place. It is fortunate, on the other hand, that the question has been settled in the way that it has, not only because of its moral implication but also because of its scientific lesson.

The establishment, once more, of the fact that "race" is a purely arbitrary classification is a good thing. Human blood is human blood regardless of the degree of pigmentation in the skin. It is possible, although not yet proved, that the appearance of certain blood types may be more frequent or infrequent in certain of what we call "racial" classifications. But it is already proved that blood of one type or another is the same blood with no relation to race.

What needs to be learned from this scientific fact is that human beings differ as human beings and not as members of any one superimposed idea of grouping. Their essential humanity, their goodness and badness, their laughter and sorrow, their chance to grow and to learn, are a great unity. The oneness of their blood is a symbol of that fact. In the recognition of that symbol lies the hope for an eventual end to much of the cruel stupidity that masquerades under false ideas of "race."

Blood Bank Plans Dropped

Sat. 9-16-50

UN Aides Refused to Act as Donors

SPURN COMPROMISE

Racial, Nationality Information Banned

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — After a series of compromise proposals had been spurned, the American Red Cross here last Friday, withdrew its demand that donors to a special UN blood bank register their race.

A Red Cross bloodmobile unit is expected to begin collecting blood in a thoroughly democratic manner here within two weeks.

Plans for the blood bank have been held up since shortly after the Korean fighting began because the UN employees refused as a matter of principle to supply information regarding racial background as requested by Red Cross officials.

Urged Guessing About Race

In their first effort to compromise, the Red Cross suggested that it be allowed to keep a coded card file containing the examiner's opinion of the donor's race.

When UN aides turned this offer down, the Red Cross proposed that the question of race be dropped but that it be permitted to ask the donor's "nationality."

This too was scorned by the UN employees; and Red Cross gave up its fight to have a segregated blood bank here.

The staff committee announced that in the forthcoming blood bank campaign "no information will be recorded in any way concerning the race or nationality of secretariat donors."

Red Cross Bows After Long Fight

Defender

Sat-9-16-50

By ARNOLD de MILLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.— Officials of the American Red Cross bowed last week to the demands of United Nations employes that all reference to race and nationality of blood donors to a proposed UN Blood Bank be eliminated.

For two years 4,000 UN employes have been dickering with the Red Cross over its policy of listing donors' racial origin. Their refusal to go through with a plan to establish a blood bank at UN Headquarters until the Red Cross changed its policy brought the matter to a climax.

The employes, represented by a committee chairmaned by Mrs. Marjorie Zap, located in the New York building, had refused several alternate plans advanced by the Red Cross

One plan was that donors would state their nationality instead of racial origin. Another, which the committee also rejected, was to omit the question of racial origin on the cards, though the Red Cross would keep a separate file containing the information.

Confirmation of the Amedican Red Cross decision, bowing to the demands of the employes' committee, was issued by the UN Press department. It stated:

Plans have been completed for the establishment of the United Nations blood program in co-operation with the Greater New York chapters of the Red Cross so that members of the secretariate of the United Nations, press correspondents accredited to the United Nations, and members of the general public who visit the United Nations Headquarters can donate blood for the benefit of the United Nations forces fighting in Korea.

"The American Red Cross will act as agents in establishing the United Nations Blood Bank, and a blood collecting unit is expectinb to start operation at Lake Success within two weeks.

"It is a part of the arrangements made with the American Red Cross that no distinction will be made as between donors to the United Nations Blood Bank, or as to the use of the blood."

The United Nations staff committee also issued a statement declaring that it "wishes to inform the staff of the secretariate that full satisfaction has been achieved in relation to the basic issues of recording racial identity which has concerned the Association for more than two years.

"In whatever blood bank campaigns are conducted in the United Nations headquarters, no information will be recorded in any way concerning the race or nationality of the secretariate donors."

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UN Raps Race Tag On Blood

Courier

Sat. 9-16-50

LAKE SUCCESS—United Nations employes last week did a bit of vetoing themselves when they refused to give blood for use in Korea unless the Red Cross reverses its stand on designating the donor's racial origin.

Pittsburgh Pa.

It was the plan of the employes to establish a special UN blood bank for this purpose, but the issue of literally jim crowing blood has stalemated the plan for the past several months.

The employes' committee said it had been notified earlier by Red Cross headquarters in Washington that UN staffers would not be required to fill out cards with the racial origin question.

Committee leaders reported that another message came from Washington cancelling the first message. The 4,000 UN employes state that the whole idea of racial designation is against the basic principles of the United Nations Organization.

UN Blood Bank Still Mystery

Afro-American

Sat - 9-23-50

WASHINGTON

Rumors that the American Red Cross had reneged on it's agreement to do away with racial designations in the collecting of blood plasma were neither affirmed nor denied by officials here Wednesday.

Baltimore

The blood bank was being built under direction of the United Nations, and all participating nations were asked to abolish racial and national designations in collecting blood from donors.

American representatives are said to have agreed with this stipulation, but later altered their position.

Why Race Is Requested

In a statement to the AFRO Wednesday a spokesman for the organization declared:

"The differences between the Red Cross and the UN have been ironed out satisfactorily on the question of racial identification of blood donors."

He refused to reveal the details of the settlement, but contended that the request that the racial identity or the nationality of blood donor be registered had nothing to do with setting up a jim-crow blood bank.

According to the Red Cross official, the nationality of the donor is obtained for reference material and for checking medical history.

UN Against Segregation

The establishment of a segregated blood bank is contrary to United Nations policy, he said, and the American Red Cross has not separated the blood groups into various races.

Our interest in being able to keep racial identity of the donors is more of a sociological nature, he stated, and not biological.

"By keeping information on the blood donors and their blood count, we have been able to discover that there have been more rejections of colored males than white males because of low blood count," he explains it.

A check of the medical histories usually points up that economic and environmental inequalities are factors in the history of the rejected blood donors, he said.

Says Members Satisfied

The spokesman asserted that Claude Barnett of Chicago and Dr. Fred Patterson of Tuskegee are members of the Red Cross board and had been satisfied with the explanation that the racial information was not being sought for the purpose of establishing a segregated blood bank.

He declared that all of the blood is sent to a central blood bank and the only identification is a number on the bottle.

In Philadelphia, the Red Cross executive informed the AFRO, 26,000 persons had obtained the services of the blood bank and not one request was made for blood of a racial type.

In The Nation

Times 51

The U. N. Charter and the Discrimination Issue

Times 5-16-50

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, May 15—The California Court of Appeal, when it held that the Charter of the United Nations supersedes the California alien land statute because the Charter is a treaty, and a treaty is "the supreme law of the land," re-entered one of the foggiest areas of the law. The court said that, in adopting the Charter as a treaty, the United States committed itself to the doctrine of equal rights for all persons regardless of race, etc.; hence Sei Fugii, a Japanese, may own and occupy the California land he purchased regardless of the fact that under the state law he cannot.

If this ruling reaches and is upheld by the Supreme Court, and the Senate talks down the Administration's bill for a federal Fair Employment Practice Commission, as is expected, many are asking why the substance of the F. E. P. C. bill would not automatically become the supreme law of the land also. As George A. Benson, editorials editor of *The Toledo Times*, pointed out the other day, Part A of Article 55 and all of Article 56 [of the United Nations Charter] set forth the doctrine of equal rights for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex and color, and the United States has subscribed to this in the form of a treaty.

Lawyers, Mr. Benson also, offer two grounds for the belief that, if a citizen invoked those articles in the Charter on charges of employer discrimination in hiring or dismissing, or in union labor membership, the Supreme Court would reject the argument that they are the same as a precise act of Congress.

The "Self-Executing" Point

The first ground is the ruling by Chief Justice Marshall in 1829 in which he said:

> A treaty is * * * to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the legislature whenever it operates of itself, without the aid of any legislative provision. But when * * * either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial, department; and the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the court.

The second ground is that in subscribing to Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter the United States made no such legislative commitment as is proposed in the F. E. P. C. bill. Article 55 begins with the statement that the signatories agree "the United Nations shall promote" certain fundamental rights and human freedoms for all. But in Article 56 the signatories merely "pledge themselves to take joint and separate action * * * for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55." While this is a promise by the executive and legislative departments of the United States Government to adopt specific measures, it is not "self-executing"; it must take statutory form before it is operative as "the supreme law of the land."

Until or unless — assuming the F. E. P. C. bill and others in the President's "civil rights" program are not enacted—a citizen attempts to make a legal test of the contention that some or all of this program went automatically into effect when he ratified the Charter, the ultimate judicial finding must remain a matter of guess-work. But it is difficult to see how the Supreme Court, if it upheld this position, could compel Congress to provide the legislative machinery to give life to it. And it is difficult to envisage the executive department, since this part of the Charter is not self-executing, enforcing such a ruling on its own.

The Supremacy of Treaties

But on several occasions the Supreme Court has gone very far in asserting the substantive principle of the supremacy of a treaty pledge. In *Missouri v. Holland* (1920) "the court set forth the theory that a treaty could accomplish anything of a national character so long as its subject-matter were plausibly related to the general welfare" (Kelly & Harbison, *The American Constitution.)* The issue raised by the State of Missouri was whether a 1916 migratory bird treaty with Great Britain, and a 1918 act of Congress carrying it out, did not exceed federal powers, invade those of the states and violate the Tenth Amendment. No, they did not, said Justice Holmes for a majority of seven: "Here a national interest of very nearly the first magnitude is involved * * *. It can be protected only by national action in concert with another power * * *. It is not sufficient to rely on the states."

But, observed Messrs. Kelly and Harbison, this "statute and treaty did not impair or damage the interests of any powerful vested right. The treaty in question did not touch upon the fundamentals of the social order, seriously involve the sanctity of private property, nor even work any very important practical change in the extent of federal power." In many respects the opposite would be true if the principle of the California court decision were applied to the pending legislation. And in *Missouri v. Holland* there was no issue of "self-executing," since Congress specifically executed that treaty.

The Attorney General of California has asked the Court of Appeals for a rehearing, challenging the ruling and calling for a less general foundation than the agreement of the United States as a signatory to the Charter to "promote" its doctrine by eventually "taking action" in consonance therewith. Whatever the state court does about this challenge, its ruling has raised questions as grave as they are interesting which must somehow be resolved by the highest authority.

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THREE JUDGES OF AN APPELLATE COURT in California have chosen to take the Constitution and the United Nations Charter literally. If they are upheld, the effect on American law will be more far-reaching than any change since adoption of the Bill of Rights. Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution says flatly that treaties, together with the Constitution itself and federal laws made under it, "shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Chapter I, Article 1, of the United Nations Charter, a treaty binding on the United States, says just as flatly that a purpose of the signatories is "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." Combining these two provisions of supreme law, the judges ruled invalid a California statute forbidding aliens who are ineligible for citizenship—in effect, Japanese—to own land. The ruling is reported to have caused "astonishment" in legal circles, where the power of treaties is held to be limited by a ruling handed down by John Marshall 121 years ago. Treaties are law, in this sense, said the Chief Justice, only when self-executing; when they require performance of a particular act, "the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the court." The world has changed greatly since 1829, and the treaties Marshall had in mind were very different from the approximation to world law contained in the U. N. Charter. The struggle of state and federal sovereignties against the sovereignty of a world body is at its mere beginning, but it is good to see that beginning recognized. It is enormously refreshing that even at this early stage of the struggle a high state court should be unanimous in its belief that our commitments in the U. N., far from being mere rhetoric, are the law of the land.

Nation 5-20-50

Nation 5-20-50

Post

Apr 27 50

Washington D.C.

U. N. And Civil Rights

An interesting decision of an appellate court in California is getting a good deal of attention here. The court decided that the alien land law of California is no longer enforceable because it is in conflict with the United Nations Charter. The law in question has been repeatedly upheld by the California Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case, however, three judges concluded that the statute was repugnant to the United Nations Charter which pledges the nations to "promote . . . universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." If the courts generally should follow this reasoning the effect upon civil rights in this country would be sweeping indeed.

The California judges also direct attention to the provision of the United Nations Charter under which "all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperaton with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55 (the civil rights article quoted above). It points also to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights passed by the General Assembly. The alien land law, it contends, discriminates against the people of one race. Since that is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter, and the Charter has become the supreme law of the land by reason of its having been adopted as a treaty, the State law must give way.

Senator Donnell has linked the decision with the old ruling of the Supreme Court to the effect that Congress could pass a law protecting migratory birds after this country had entered into a treaty on the subject with Canada, although, without such a treaty, Congress had been deemed to have no power to legislate in that sphere. The possibility thus arises that Congress may pass any law it believes necessary to implement the civil-rights policies enunciated in the United Nations Charter. This follows from the fact that the Constitution gives Congress power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States . . . (including the treaty-making power). Wherever the Government has a right to make a treaty, presumably Congress has authority to implement it.

Senator Millikin suggested that there is nothing mandatory in the Charter with respect to civil rights. The Charter itself says that nothing in it "shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." No U. N. agency could tell California that its alien land law is void. And of course the General Assembly is not a law-making body. It can only make recommendations to national governments. The California court appears to have gone askew in interpreting the United States' pledge to "promote" human rights and freedoms as an accomplished fact. Certainly the Government is bound to do something about this pledge, but a State court can scarcely take that responsibility upon itself. The legislative arm is entitled to say how the pledge shall be implemented, and it has not yet spoken.

The real significance of the incident, it seems to us, is the possibility it raises that Congress may, under the authority of the U. N. treaty, legislate to strike down discriminatory State laws such as that in question. In this instance, however, it would be much easier for Congress simply to remove the discriminatory provision against Japanese attaining citizenship, for that is the foundation on which the California statute rests.

Observance of UN Day Throughout Louisiana Urged by Committee

The observance of United Nations Day Oct. 24 by Louisianians, particularly school children and teachers, was urged here Tuesday by the Louisiana committee for United Nations Day.

This fifth anniversary date of the UN charter as world law will be celebrated nationally. Here in Louisiana, schools and church bells throughout the state will ring at 11 a. m., and at 12 p. m. UN flags will be raised on schoolgrounds and public buildings.

Lloyd J. Cobb, state chairman, said, "This is the most important anniversary of the UN and every citizen of Louisiana should pause to give thanks and praise that the UN has just scored an unprecedented and history-making victory in a great show of solidarity and strength.

"Every radio station in Louisiana has been asked to give one-half hour of its time from 11 a. m. to 11:30 on Oct. 24 so we may broadcast an important statewide program. We have asked the governor and the lieutenant governor to participate in this program, which will originate from the steps of City Hall in New Orleans. Francis H. Russell, an important state department official, has accepted an invitation to come from Washington to speak."

A statewide flag making program is under the direction of the state extension service and home demonstration agents. Information may be secured from headquarters in the International building in New Orleans.

Times Picayune
Wed.
10-4-50
New Orleans

51 1950

UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization)

UNESCO WILL MEET IN FLORENCE TODAY

Times

56 Nations to Be Represented at 5th Conference—Clash Over China Expected

5-22-50

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, Italy, May 21—In the renaissance setting of this city, educators, statesmen and scientists from fifty-six countries will meet tomorrow for the opening of the fifth general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

This conference has been dedicated by Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Unesco's director general, to the vigorous promotion of peace. However, on the eve of the opening, in the historic Palazzo Vecchio, it appears virtually certain that the conference will face an immediate battle over the presence of delegats from Nationalist China.

While the Soviet Union is not a member of Unesco, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are and will probably be present to press the demands received last wek from the Communist Government in Peiping for expulsion of the Nationalists. If the ouster action fails, all three satellite states probably will follow the now routine practice of walking out.

President to Open Session

Italy's President, Luigi Einaudi, will open the conference with an address of welcome to the 550 visiting delegates, observers and Unesco staff in the Hall of the Five Hundred, built in 1495. Modern telephonic equipment and headsets have been installed amid the frescos and statuary in the chamber so the proceedings can be followed by simultaneous translation.

For the actual work of the month-long meeting the conference will move across the Arno River to the fifteenth century Palazzo Pitti.

The agenda for the session includes fifty-odd topics, ranging from plans to standardize Braille for the benefit of the world's 7,000,000 blind to a critical re-examination of Unesco's program for Germany and Japan.

The major issue here will be a report on the German refugee problem prepared by Odd Nansen of Norway, which warns that Germany's homeless and jobless "are creating a state of highest emergency which, if left unsettled, might well bring catastrophe to all of us."

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Youth Viewed as Prey

This report estimates that there are 750,000 teen-agers and young adults wandering the streets of Germany; and warns that this group would be easy prey for extreme nationalistic or other radical ideologies. The Nansen report urges Unesco to take the lead in setting up a coordinating committee for national and private agencies working in Germany in the fields of education, science and culture.

Also on the agenda are recommendations for the establishment of an international institute of the press through which journalists could pool their knowledge and experience and assist in the training of newcomers. Unesco also must vote on an ambitious plan to compile a scientific and cultural history of mankind.

Other work before the delegates includes a review of Unesco's role in the United Nations' program for technical assistance to backward areas. The conference leaders hope to complete a series of international treaties to facilitate the exchange of educational, scientific and cultural data by removing customs barriers and trade restrictions, and possibly to arrange a world-wide meeting to prepare a universal copyright treaty for protection of authors.

Dr. Bunche Refuses Post With UNESCO

Afro-American 5-27-50

Baltimore, Md.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, refused appointment to a new post offered him several weeks ago which would have given him a $7,000 increase in salary, it was revealed here last week.

The former UN Palestine mediator refused to become deputy director of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Bunche Gets His Board Post

At the same time, the NAACP announced the election of Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Uuited Nations Department of Trusteeship, to the board of directors. Bunche will fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Houston of Washington.

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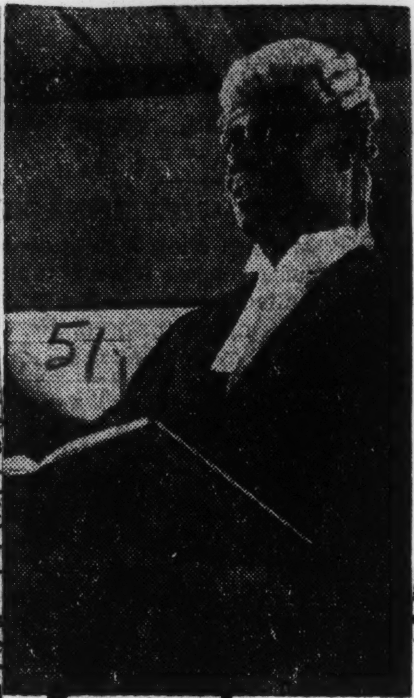
Members of the board are elected for three-year terms by the branches, voting annually for one-third (16) of the directors. Vacancies for unexpired terms are filled by vote of the members of the board. The vote on Dr. Bunche was taken on May 8.

Notified of his election, Dr. Bunche wrote Dr. Wright: "I am pleased to inform you that I shall be happy to accept this responsibility."



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Courier

In UNESCO—

5-20-50

Nii Amaa Ollennu, a member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, will be included in the British delegation at the forthcoming session of the general conference of UNESCO to be held in Florence. Italy.—ANP Photo.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Scientific Basis for Race Bias Found by World Panel of Experts

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

July 7-18-50

New York N.Y.

51 UNESCO

PARIS, July 17—The findings of an international panel of experts on race problems under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have provided evidence that there was no scientific justifcation for race discrimination.

This conclusion, in a report made public today, was reached by a group of scientists who had been called together by the organization to define the concept of race and to synthesize most modern views of biologists, geneticists, psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists.

In their report, described by the organization as "the most authoritative statement of modern scientific doctrine on the controversial subject of race ever to be issued." Members of panel agreed that:

1. The range of mental capacities in all races was much the same.
2. There was no evidence that race mixtures produced biologically bad results.
3. Race was less a biological fact than a social myth.
4. No large modern national or religious group was scientifically speaking a race.

"It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences," the report said. "Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups."

Members of the panel suggested that the word "race" be dropped because of what they described as "serious errors" habituallv committed when the word was used in popular parlance. They preferred the expression "ethnic groups."

The greater part of mankind could be classified into three major divisions—Mongoloid, Negroid and Caucasoid, thev said. But they insisted that these divisions must be considered as dynamic rather than static and as subject to changes in the future as in the past.

Times 7-18-50

The experts expressed the view that in the light of scientific material at present available inherited genetic differences could not be held to be a major factor in producing differences between cultures or cultural achievements of different peoples or groups.

New York N.Y.

They asserted that the explanation for such differences must be sought especially in the history of the cultural experience that each group had undergone. Temperament, personality and character also were described by experts as almost entirely "raceless."

No Harm in Mixtures

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With respect to the mixture of races, the experts denied that human hybrids frequently showed undesirable traits, physical or mental deficiencies or other bad biological effects. On the contrary they said that "there is no biological justification for prohibiting intermarriage between persons of different ethnic groups.

Denouncing "the myth of race" on the ground that it had caused untold human and social damage, the experts declared that biological differences between ethnic groups should be disregarded from the standpoint of social acceptance and social action.

They stressed the importance of man's natural instinct toward co- must be asserted with the utmost emphasis that equality as an ethical principle in no way depends upon the assertion that human being are in fact equal in endowment, "they said." Obviously individuals in all ethnic groups vary greatly among themselves in endowment."

In conclusion the experts declared that biological studies lent support to the ethic of universal brotherhood and confirmed the dictum of Confucius; "Men's natures are alike; it is their habits that carry them far apart."

THE MYTH OF RACE

Journal

Wed. Aug 9-50

New York, N.Y.

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UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has performed a valuable service in making a study of the concept of race. The conclusion that there is no basic superiority or inferiority due to race confirms the expectations of students, but, as the world learned to its cost during the Nazi era, this is a truth that needs popularization.

The racist theory in modern times began with the premise that the white man is innately superior to the colored simply because he is white. The father of racism was Count Arthur de Gobineau, writing in the middle of the nineteenth century. He was the one who first popularized the so-called superiority of the Aryans, the greatest of the white races, according to him. Since the Germanic peoples of antiquity were Aryans, it was easy for the Nazis to claim superiority for the modern German.

De Gobineau's theories took firmest root in Germany, where they were fostered by the Germanized Englishman, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, at the end of the nineteenth century. Kaiser Wilhelm II was an enthusiastic follower, but, of course, it was Hitler who carried the theory to its full, evil flowering in his doctrine of blood and leadership. "All that is not race in this world is trash," he wrote in "Mein Kampf." Alfred Rosenberg, the "philosopher" of the Nazi movement, went on to glorify the "Nordic" race that supposedly formed the principal ingredient of the German people. Hitler it was who forced Mussolini in 1938 to introduce racism and its vicious corollary, anti-Semitism. Before the Fuehrer was through he had reached the absurdity of classifying the Japanese as "Aryans."

To Hitler and the Rosenberg school the Slavs were an inferior race. From the other side of the fence, however, Pan-Slavism has been a racial movement of some force. We hear echoes of it now and then from behind the Iron Curtain. Wherever it is, whatever form it takes, racism is an evil force, and to the extent that UNESCO can kill it by the truth it will do good. To eliminate "race" as a scientific term is a step toward ending it as a myth that dictators and movements use as political instruments to gain and exercise power.

Scientists Find No Biological Basis For Race Discrimination

Times 7-20-50

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LAKE SUCCESS—~~(SNS)~~—UNESCO, the world's top international scientific organization, made public this week a statement which avers that there is no biological justification for racial discrimination.

The report, issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, is considered the most authoritative statement of modern scientific doctrine on the question of race.

The report was compiled by an international panel of scientists formed to define the concept of "race."

The experts stated categorically that race is less a biological fact than a social myth.

However, the record pointed out, that as a myth race has taken a heavy toll in human lives and suffering and has kept millions of persons from normal development.

The scientists also charged that race keeps civilizations from making full use of the cooperation of productive minds.

Scientists from eight nations drafted the document and then sent it to the world's leading psychologists and anthropologists for comments and criticisms.

Other points brought out ih tne report are:

Alexandria La

1. Racial discrimination and segregation cannot be successfully defended on the basis of biological facts.

2. In all races the range of mental capacities is much the same. There is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in intelligence, temperament or other innate mental characteristics.

3. Allegations that race mixture produces bad results cannot be substantiated. Social results of race mixture cannot be traced to social factors.

4. Scientifically, no large modern national or religious group is a race. Nor are people who speak a single language, or live in a single geographical area, or share in a single cultural community, necessarily a race. Race is less a biological fact than a social myth.

UNESCO Issues Report on Races

(The Associated Press)

Paris, July 18—A statement issued by eight scientists and endorsed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) says all human races are essentially alike. It adds that no biological harm comes from mixed marriages.

Wed. 7-19-50

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UNESCO Monday published the 2000-word report and called it the "most authoritative statement of modern scientific doctrine on the controversial subject of race that has ever been issued" and the "most far-reaching and competent pronouncement of its kind ever made."

New Orleans La

Prof. Montague Francis Ashley Montagu, Philadelphia anthropologist, headed the group which prepared the report. It said the experts recognize only three races: Mongoloid, Negroid and Caucasoid.

Authors of the report in addition to Montagu include Franklin Frazier of the United States, Juan Comas, Mexico, and L. A. Costa Pinto. Brazil.

The U. N. Agenda

Week of July 30, 1950

Herald Tribune

Unesco Plans Study of Racial Relations in Brazil; Little Assembly to Resume Debate on Eritrea

Mon. 7-31-50

DISCRIMINATION — During 1951, the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will make a one-year scientific study of racial relations in two districts of Brazil — tentatively designated as industrialized Sao Paulo and the Gurupi Basin, a virtually unexplored territory where runaway Negro slaves long ago set up villages and intermingled with Indians. Brazil was picked, the Unesco said, because "its mixed population is justly famous for the excellence of relations among whites, Negroes, Indians and Orientals" and because the country is changing and growing. The practical field study follows up a Unesco experts' report that "racial discrimination has no scientific foundation in biological fact."

New York, N.Y.

ERITREA—The Little Assembly resumes debate on disposal of the former Italian colony of Eritrea today at 3 p. m. at Lake Success. Twenty nations have been heard to date, of whom a dozen favor some form of association with Ethiopia for all or part of Eritrea, four favor independence, perhaps modified with an interval of U. N. trusteeship, and four reserve their position.

ECOSOC—The U. N. Economic and Social Council. meeting in Geneva, expects a resolution this week from a working group, which has been trying to fashion a proposal on full employment, including publication by countries of their national job goals and promotion of better trade balances. A drafting committee is studying economic developments, with Chile having called for increased production of consumer goods in under-developed countries to counter inflation tendencies which might be produced by isolated programs of long-term development.

CHILDREN—Ceylon and the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund signed an agreement for a new child-aid project, under which the Fund has allocated $100,000 for the general program. This includes $32,000 for fellowships, $30,000 for milk and an unspecified sum for training nurses and other personnel needed for a national maternal and child health service.

SECURITY COUNCIL — The U. N. Security Council meets twice this week—today at 3 p. m. to consider relief measures for 1,000,000 homeless, hungry Korean civilian refugees, and tomorrow at the same hour to consider business as yet undisclosed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov A. Malik. Mr. Malik's return—to take over the council presidency for August—breaks Russia's six and one-half month boycott of the Council.

Noted UNESCO Representative At Lincoln U.

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JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—On the occasion of the meeting of the Missouri Co-ordination council of the UNESCO at its meeting at Lincoln university here last Friday morning, Dr. Arthur A. Compton related that of tremendous importance are local efforts toward carrying out the principles of peace. Compton, a UNESCO representative of the United States with the secretariat in Paris, also recommended a six-point program to the group which he said would aid in obtaining the objective of UNESCO. 2-10-50

His suggestions included those of educational reconstruction thru international scholarship, CARE book program and other methods; exchange of citizens for education through international scholarship and the utilization of exchange scholars for personal appearances to bring about international understanding and publicizing of the principles of human rights as elaborated in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

In addition, the speaker told of the importance of improving materials used by teachers for student education with special reference to keeping school books objective and free from bias; a discussion theme for local groups, and the UNESCO theme for 1950, "Food and People."

Since 1946, Dr. Compton has been in Paris as a representative of the U. S. Government and the U. S. National committee. He has been in the state department since 1941 and served in military intelligence during the war. He will return to Paris in the near future.

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Editor Sees UNESCO Commission As Means For Greater Democracy

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By C. A. SCOTT
Editor, Atlanta Daily World
For NNPA

As a recently appointed representative of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, I have just attended my first meeting of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and I believe this group is destined to become effective in bringing about a greater degree of freedom and justice for all Americans. And I also believe the objectives and purposes of this group will have wholesome effect on peoples of other countries through our representatives in the United Nations.

The three-day meeting which was held in the State Department Building, April 13-15, at the nation's capital, was participated in by nation's experts in education, science, the professions and various representatives of the departments of government, especially that of the State Department.

On the opening day Senator William Benton addressed the group and distributed copies of his proposed law for a "Marshall plan in the field of ideas" to win the minds and loyalty of men everywhere to the ideals of freedom, justice and equality to the end of a peaceful world with security for all. The proposed Benton law, specifically provides that the U. S. Government shall spend an increasing amount of money in education as a means of combatting communism in foreign countries.

Another important part of the first day's session was an address by Walter H. C. Laves, Deputy Director General of UNESCO. He reported on the progress of the program which has as its main objective the organization of resources of education, science, culture and mass media for "peace and security in the world community."

At Noon the Commission members visited the White House and shook hands with President Truman. He briefly addressed the group and pledged his cooperation in achieving the aims of the Commission.

A report by the Committee on Activities in the United States featured the Friday morning session. It recommended the use of all the resources of the National Commission to create understanding of the principles stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to bring about their application on a local level. On the question of tensions, the report urges the use of the resources of educators and social scientists "to promote discussion and understanding of the American and Russian economic, social and political systems to serve as a basis for sound actions maintaining peace."

At the Friday night session a panel discussion was held on "Critical Threats to International Cooperation." Former Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia was among the four speakers. He warned against mass hysteria growing out of the cold war. "Peace must be based on public opinion and public opinion must rely on the proper evaluation of facts," he said. The speaker who is now president of the Independent Motion Picture Producers, declared: "It is unlikely that war will end because of its horrors. It can end only when some of the fundamental and underlying causes of war are erradicated." He added, "that is why we of UNESCO undertake to direct our attention toward the enemies of mankind—poverty, disease, ignorance, injustice, misunderstanding and hysteria."

Daily World

The Saturday and closing session of the Eighth meeting of the Commission heard reports by the Membership, Executive and other special committees. A general discussion took place on advice that the commission should give to the United States Delegation to the General Conference which is held annually by member nations of the organization.

4-18-50

Dr. George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, is chairman of the commission and presided at the plenary sessions.

The other Negro members of the commission and the organizations they represent, except the writer, are:

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Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History, Howard University, Washington, D. C., representing the Land Grant Colleges. His term on the commission expires with the meeting just held.

Ernest M. Howell, student, Cambridge, Mass., representing the National Social Welfare Assembly, Youth Division.

In July 1946, the U. S. Congress authorized by statute the National Commission for UNESCO. It is composed of 100 persons of whom sixty must represent national organizations of influence on a national scale. The Secretary of State is directed by law to appoint the other forty members.

Of the present list of members only six are from the south. Two are from Georgia and Tennessee, each, and one each from Virginia and Texas.

Editor Scott Leaves For Washington To Attend UN Meeting

Daily World

C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, left for Washington yesterday to attend a special meeting of UNESCO. Mr. Scott who recently became a member of the organization is attending the meeting as representative of the National Negro Publishers Association. Editor Scott is among the few Negro leaders chosen to serve as a representative of this organization which is a part of the United Nations.

UNESCO is the United Nations Education and Scientific Commission. This organization has been among the most active of UN commissions dealing with the activities of interracial and educational matters.

Editor Scott Returns From United Nations Meeting

Daily World

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C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, returns to the city today after a three-day meeting of the United States Commission for UNESCO held in Washington April 13, 14, and 15.

4-16-51

Former Governor Ellis Arnall addressed the Commission on Friday, of which he is also a member. UNESCO is an organization that works for peace and security.

Editor Scott visited the meeting in Washington as a special representative of the National Negro Publishers Association, of which the Atlanta Daily World is a member and Mr. Scott himself an official.

Atlanta, Ga.

One of the features of the three-day meeting was the launching of a nation-wide discussion program on "Food and People." This project was sponsored internationally by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization with the cooperation of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Discussions were led by some of the nation's outstanding persons taking an interest in building a better understanding among people everywhere.

George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois and chairman of the National Commission presided at the meetings, held in the Conference Room on the 11th floor at 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Daily World

While in Washington, Mr. Scott also attended sessions of the meeting at the Commerce Department dealing with the Negro in business. Other Atlantans attending these sessions were: Mrs. O. P. Williams of Fort Valley, Georgia; Jake Henderson of the Atlanta Housing Authority and A. B. Wright, professor of business at Clark College.

4 16 51

The business meeting on Negro business was represented by some of the nation's leading Negroes in professional, business and civic life. This gathering, like UNESCO, turned out to be one of the most interesting ever held in he nation's capitol.

Equality Findings Form First Step To End Prejudice

Courier

Sat. 7-29-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP)—Last week's United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization scientific report proving the equality of all races was only the first phase of an overall UN program designed to end racial prejudice in the world.

Already the UN has started its second step in this program—a pilot project in Brazil to study the facts about the mixed population of this largest of nations in South America.

Pittsburgh Pa.

FOUR CONCLUSIONS

In Paris the scientific panel of experts which included E. Franklin Frazier, author of "The Negro Family" and only Negro member of the group, made four general conclusions:

51-UNESCO

1. **The range of mental capacities of all races is the same.**
2. **Racial mixtures has no bad effects biologically.**
3. **Race is more of a social myth than a biological fact.**
4. **There is no such thing as a single race, scientifically speaking, of any one religious or nationality group.**

In the opening sentence of the conclusion the experts declared: "Race discrimination has no scientific foundation in biological fact."

ONLY THREE RACES

Other points of the 2,000 word report declared that there were only three races, Mongoloid, Negroid, and Caucasian, and the word "race" is often misused. It recommended that race be dropped from the vocabulary, and the term, ethnic groups, be used instead. The above three terms should not be considered static, it noted.

On intermarriage the report said, "There is no biological justification for prohibiting intermarriage between persons of different ethnic groups."

Describing intelligence, the scientists declared: "It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences.

"Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups."

Untold human and social damage has been caused, the experts declared, because of the "myth of race." Differences between ethnic groups should be forgotten on the social acceptance and social action fronts, the report averred.

In conclusion the scientists quoted from Confucius: "Men's natures are alike; it is their habits that carry them far apart."

For its second step in its antidiscrimination program UNESCO will study Bahai in Brazil. Bahia is one of the United States of the Portuguese-speaking nation.

Here, experts can study first hand the results of mixed marriages, the effects of the Negro on the rest of the population, the life of the Negro in Brazil. Special studies will be made by use of interviews, psychological tests, reminiscenses and extensive observations of children.

The lives of Negroes in Brazil will be compared with the lives of Negroes in the United States. This study is expected to open the way for future research in the study of group tensions which lead to discrimination, violence, and even war.

As the UN puts it: "This is the kind of massing of facts that is necessary to crush the manheaded monster, race prejudice, whose continued existence threatens in the long run every person in the world."

The U. N. Agenda

Week of July 23, 1950

Herald Tribune
Mon. 7-24-50
New York, N.Y.

Fate of Children's Fund Up for Vote This Week Little Assembly Resumes Eritrea Debate

ECOSOC—The eleventh session of the U. N. Economic and Social Council continues today in Geneva, with two important decisions to be made this week. Delegates must decide the fate of the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund and vote on revolutionary proposals by U. N. experts for a vast international monetary pool to guarantee full employment. The I. C. E. F., which has spent $148,000,000 in three years in behalf of children in sixty countries and territories, may be continued or replaced with a permanent U. N. children's agency. The unemployment recommendations are designed primarily to encourage a steady flow of dollars to the rest of the world and to protect other countries from the effects of a sudden depression in the United States. However, the United States is against "push button" devices to insure economic stability and the report may be rejected.

PHILIPPINES — The U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund has provided an additional 190,000 pounds of powdered milk for supplementary feeding of a number of children found in a state of semi-starvation in a Philippine mountain area. The milk has arrived and the feeding will begin immediately. The additional aid will provide milk for 5,000 children for ten months.

ARGENTINA—Argentina, the biggest 1949 delinquent aside from Nationalist China, paid $750,278.41 to the U. N., thus cleaning up its back dues for the year.

ERITREA—The Interim Committee of the General Assembly—the "Little Assembly"—resumes debate today at 3 p. m. at Lake Success on disposal of the former Italian colony of Eritrea in North East Africa. Proposed solutions for the 50,000 square miles of land where 1,000,000 people live include federation with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown, outright annexation by Ethiopia and independence after a ten-year U. N. trusteeship. Many delegations have insisted on a final solution of the problem this year lest civil disturbances and violence spread and peace in the area be endangered.

RHINE — Representatives of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Great Britain and Western Germany will meet in Paris for four days, beginning today, to complete work on two draft agreements establishing minimum employment conditions and social security protection for boatmen on the Rhine River.

AVIATION — New plans for regional assignments of frequencies to ground radio communications stations. with which aircraft must communicate while in flight, will be sent to member governments of the U. N. International Civil Aviation Organization.

KOREA — General Douglas MacArthur's first report on Unified Command operations in Korea is expected Tuesday at the first of two Security Council meetings tentatively scheduled this week. Friday, the Council expects to decide a procedural problem—who will be August president if Yakov A. Malik, Soviet delegate, stays away under a continuing boycott? Under the alphabetical rotation system, the post next month belongs to Russia.

EVATT—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, president of the Third General Assembly, said in Sydney that "it would be disastrous for the peace of the world if the United States were supported only by vague expressions of good-will and mere token support from the general membership of the U. N."

AURIOL — President Vincent Auriol, of France, said at Bar-le-Duc that his country was happy because "the U. N. did not give way this time before the blackmail of the 'fait accompli' in Korea." He demanded organization of an international U. N. army to fight aggression and as an "element of order and security for all peoples."

U. N. Yesterday

Monday, July 17, 1950

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Tues. 7-18-50

Scientists Find No Biological Basis for Racial Bias; Gromyko Statement Is Circulated

RACE—Racial discrimination has no scientific foundation in biological fact, according to a report by an international panel of scientists formed by the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to define the concept of race and to summarize recent findings in this field. Some of their other conclusions were, (1) The range of mental capacities in all races is much the same; (2) There is no evidence that race mixture produces biologically bad results; (3) Race is less a biological fact than a social myth; (4) Tests have shown essential similarity in mental characteristics among all human racial groups; (5) All human beings possess educability and adaptability. Unesco called the document "far-reaching and competent" and said it provides a scientific foundation for some of the basic principles expressed in the U. N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

GROMYKO — Two historical analogies—England's assistance to the Confederate States in the American Civil War, and American, French and British aid to "reactionary Tsarist generals in order to prevent unification of the motherland under the Soviet government"—were used by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in his July 4 statement to illustrate the "uselessness" of United States and U. N. intervention in Korea.

This was disclosed in the text of Mr. Gromyko's statement, which was circulated as an official Security Council document at the written request of absent Russian U. N. delegate Yacov A. Malik. Besides pointing out that armed intervention would not "prevent" the unification of Korea, Mr. Gromyko called the United States an "enemy of peace" for its "armed intervention in Korea," and demanded that the Security Council order the immediate withdrawl of American forces from Korea.

DELEGATE — Dr. Antonio Quevedo, new permanent representative from Ecuador to the U. N. and its delegate to the Security Council, presented his credentials to Secretary General Trygve Lie. The fifty-year-old lawyer and educator is a former Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AWARD — Brigadier General Marcel Penette, French delegate and July chairman of the U. N. Military Staff Committee, will receive a citation and American Legion medal from Paris Post No. 1, New York Guard, American Legion, at 5:30 p. m. today at the French delegation headquarters, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street.

KOREA—A representative of Secretary General Trygve Lie said that no nation has yet offered to send combat troops to fight in Korea in response to Mr. Lie's appeal last Friday. However, he said this was in no way discouraging, as it was too early to expect replies on such a high policy matter, which requires Cabinet decisions. Twenty U. N. delegations in New York acknowledged receipt of the appeal, and some asked for further clarification on the type of forces needed. Meanwhile, it was learned that the Security Council next will meet when General of the Army Douglas MacArthur makes his first report as commanding general of the U. N. unified command. However, if this is not immediately forthcoming, the Council must meet by July 31 to discuss a "procedural difficulty"—what to do about the anticipated absence from August Council meetings of Russian delegate Yacov A. Malik, who automatically is Council president for the month under the alphabetical rotation system. It is presumed the Council will not cease to function because of Mr. Malik's absence but will waive the rules of procedure and seat some one else as presiding officer.

PLANE—Colonel Alfred Katzin, of South Africa, Secretary General Lie's personal representative in Korea. reported that the U. N. Commission Korea has purchased a DC-3 from Northwest Airlines for $40,000 for transporting U. N. personnel between Japan and Korea.

ARGENTINA—The Argentine Foreign Office in Buenos Aires announced that it would consult directly with General MacArthur's unified command before making a decision on sending aid to Korea.

UNESCO's Program Of Truth on Korea War Pushed by America

Evening Star
Thur. 8-3-50
Washington, D.C.

American officials hope UNESCO soon will open a new front in the propaganda struggle with Russia.

The United States National Commission for UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—has called for an emergency meeting in Paris of the UNESCO Executive Board to adopt a program for support of the United Nations action in Korea.

Russia is waging a vigorous propaganda campaign charging American "aggression" is responsible for the Korean fighting. This is exactly contrary to the U. N. Security Council findings that North Korean Communists started the fighting with an unprovoked invasion of South Korea.

U. S. Issues Call.

The American call for the UNESCO Executive Board meeting urged the use of "all available means for the dissemination of the facts concerning the causes of the present situation in Korea and other action which may threaten the peace in other areas of the world."

Officials here said they were confident that UNESCO headquarters in Paris soon would take steps along these lines.

Representative Stefan, Republican, of Nebraska, a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling State Department funds, said possibilities for achieving world understanding and peace were "appropriately summed up by Raymond McConnell, jr., editor of the Nebraska State Journal, in a recent editorial on UNESCO."

Mr. Stefan put the editorial in the Congressional Record and said he has called it to the attention of the State Department.

Mr. McConnell pointed out that the Soviets have no veto power in UNESCO. The veto operates only in the Security Council.

U. N. Voice Urged.

"Now is the time for UNESCO to be recast in its rightful role," Mr. McConnell wrote. "Now is the time for a voice, not of America alone, but of the United Nations."

Russian propoganda, Mr. McConnell added, must be met "on a higher level than that of mere national counterpropaganda which, by its very nature and origin, would tend to confirm the Communist lie that this is America's battle alone."

He urged that "the free world's best brains" outline "an all-out U. N. truth offensive aimed at counteracting the ignorance and prejudice" that makes possible the denial of democratic principles.

Stowe Prof. To UNESCO Paris Post

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Son Of Rev. Hughes Sails For France

Lloyd H. Hughes, Associate Professor of History and Spanish at Stowe Teachers College has been employed by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to assist in the planning and directing of a

LLOYD H. HUGHES

world-wide system of associated and affiliated projects in adult and community education. The purpose of these projects will be the raising of living and cultural standards in culturally and economically retarded areas, and the development of international cooperation and understanding.

Professor Hughes, granted a leave-of-absence by the Board of Education, left St. Louis by plane on July 31 en route to Paris, where he will be working for the next 6 months.

Before coming to Stowe Teachers College, Prof. Hughes was employed by UNESCO as a Special Consultant on Education in Latin America. From 1942-1948, he was employed by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State as Chief of the Research and Information Section.

Although born in Missouri, Prof. Hughes has had most of his education in California. He received his A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of California. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternities. He is the son the Rev. and Mrs. Fred A. Hughes of St. Louis. Rev. Hughes is the editor of THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN RECORDER and former pastor of St. James A. M. E. church.

Mr. Hughes is married and is the father of two small children. Mrs. Hughes and the children remained at their St. Louis home.

Unesco Holds First Seminar On Education

Herald Tribune

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Sun. 7-23-50

70 Delegates Representing 21 Nations Provide Test of Group Understanding

New York, N.Y.

MONDSEE, Austria, July 22 (AP).—A practical experiment in international understanding is under way here on the shores of the Mondsee (Lake of the Moon), where seventy delegates from twenty-one nations are attending Unesco's first international seminar on adult education.

Countries in the Soviet sphere are boycotting the seminar, although officials here refuse to discuss it. Two Czech girls, however, are on the staff as interpreters.

For six weeks, ending July 29, the delegates are living together, working together and playing together in their democratic, self-governing community in a lakeside hotel.

Pool Their Experiences

The delegates do not listen to a prescribed series of lectures nor do they study a set program. Rather, they are both students and teachers, pooling their experiences to provide a picture of adult education around the world.

Director of the seminar is Dr. Sven Bjorklund, dean and founder of the Stockholm Peoples University and one of the outstanding figures in Scandinavian education.

Working directly under him are four assistants, each in charge of a particular group. They are Jean le Veugle, of France, organization and administration; Dr. Shepherd L. Witman, of Cleveland, Ohio, intellectual and scientific training; Dr. R. Alex Sim, of Canada, economic and social training, and Dr. Giovanni Calo, of Italy, approach to the arts—the educational use of leisure.

Dr. Lois Timmins, of Danbury, Conn., is social director. Her primary task is to co-ordinate the various groups into evening programs which serve the dual purpose of instruction and recreation.

One group of delegates is preparing a documentary film on the methods and techniques of adult education as applied at the seminar. Eventually the film will be made available for adult education groups all over the world.

Make Own Recordings

Other projects include a radio program for which the participants are making their own recordings; a bi-weekly newspaper, printed in both English and French; a dramatic production, and a full report on the seminar's findings to be used as a universal guide.

Nations represented at the seminar are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, the United States, Egypt, Great Britain, Holland, Iran, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Denmark, Germany, Yugoslavia, Japan and France.

American delegates are Watson Dickerman, of Berkeley, Calif.; Robert A. Levin, of 241 East Eighteenth Street, New York City; Thomas Van Sant, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Ruth Brewer, of Dayton, Ohio.

UNESCO Appoints Committee to Study Extent of Korea Aid

Star

56

Sun. 8-27-50

Washington, D.C.

The Associated Press

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today appointed a committee to decide how far it should go in supporting the United Nations action in Korea.

The committee is expected to report back Monday. Support of the U. N. Security Council's action in sending troops to Korea is accepted as a foregone conclusion, but the extent of the aid has not yet been clarified.

Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress and a member of UNESCO's executive council, urged all out measures to support the Security Council decision which labelled the Communists aggressors and to disseminate it as widely as possible.

Some Would Limit Action.

Others, however, favored a more limited action. The strained budget of UNESCO is a factor.

The committee to iron out the differences includes Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico, director-general of UNESCO; Mr. Evans; Roger Seydoux of France, and Prof. Jean Piguet of Switzerland.

There are no members of the council from Eastern Europe.

Dr. Torres Bodet suggested today that UNESCO could aid through:

1. Immediate assistance to the refugee civilian population, particularly in the education of children.
2. Teaching aims and ideals of the U. N.
3. Giving the general public a full understanding of the U. N. action in Korea.
4. Helping in the reconstruction after the end of hostilities.

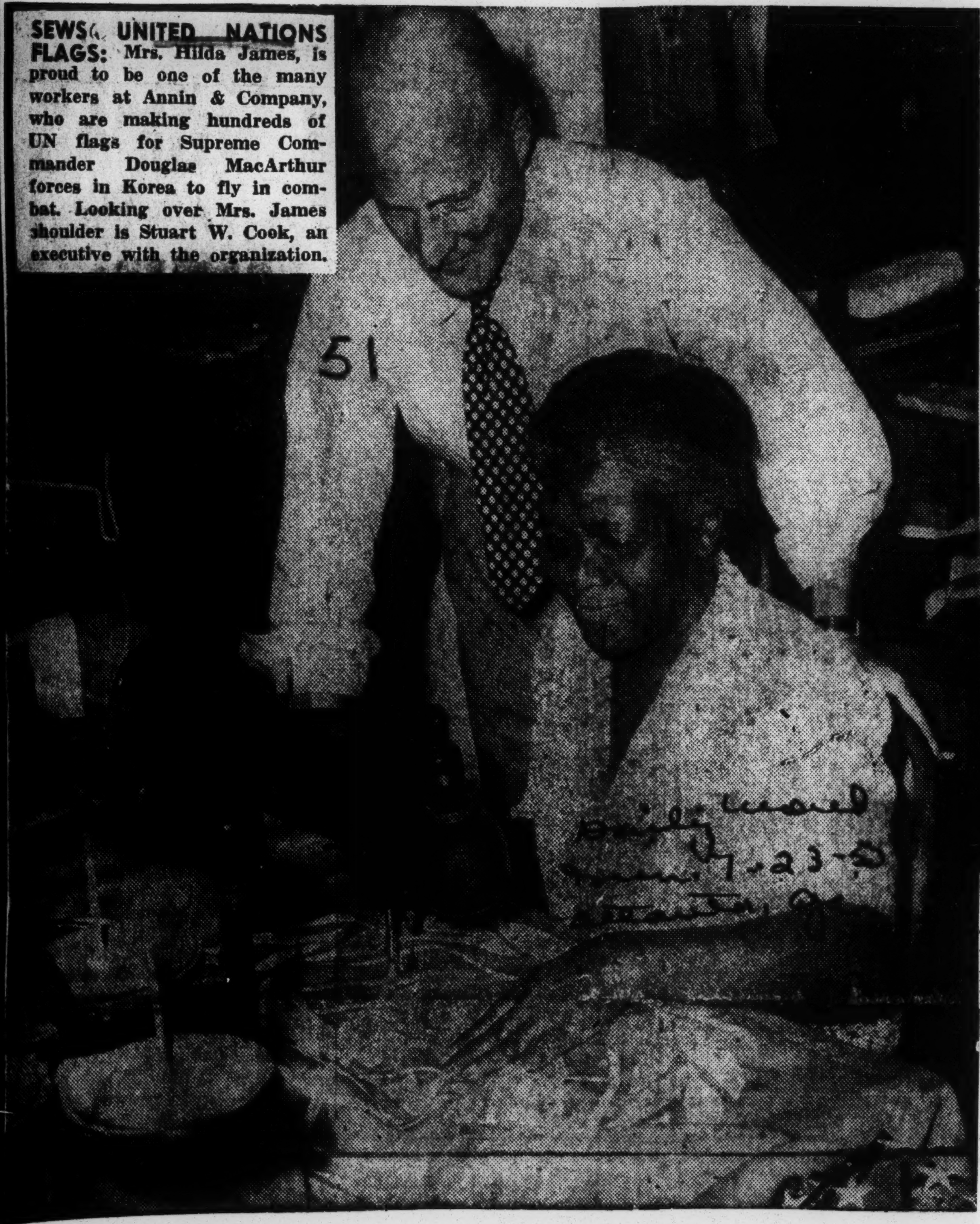
Lie Sends Message.

Benjamin Cohen, deputy secretary-general of the U. N., attended the conference. He flew to Paris from New York yesterday.

Secretary General Trygve Lie sent a message saying:

"UNESCO can play a very constructive and important role with regard to the Korean question without prejudicing in any way the fundamental role of UNESCO in the world. With each passing week it seems more and more clear that the peoples of the world have need of material information concerning the United Nations action in Korea."

51 1950 UNITED NATION'S FLAG



SEWS UNITED NATIONS FLAGS: Mrs. Hilda James, is proud to be one of the many workers at Annin & Company, who are making hundreds of UN flags for Supreme Commander Douglas MacArthur forces in Korea to fly in combat. Looking over Mrs. James shoulder is Stuart W. Cook, an executive with the organization.

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Daily World
[illegible] 9-23-50
Atlanta, Ga.

President Gets Homemade Flag

51 X

Amsterdam News Sat. 9-23-50 New York, N.Y.

USDA Photo

PRESENT UN FLAG TO TRUMAN: Charlotte Ingram, second from left, was one of several 4-H'ers who took part last week in the presentation of the first homemade United Nations flag to President Harry S. Truman at the White House. L. to R. are: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the National Citizens Committee for UN Day; Miss Ingram, of Ellendale, Del.; Mary Ann Long, Shelby, Va., 4-H'er; and President Truman. UN Day has been set for October 24.

UNITED NATIONS MOTHERS OF 1950

UN Mothers Meet

Afro American
Dat. 5-20-50
Baltimore Md.

United Nations Mothers of 1950 were greeted in the Waldorf by Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud (right). Here she greets Mrs. Richard Bright of Liberia, who represented that nation's awar recipient. Mrs. Sarah E. Barclay. Mrs. Cloud is the American Mother of 1950.

Malik Summons Security Council

Post-Herald

Will Put Formosa On Agenda Today

8-29-50

Birmingham, Ala.

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 28 (U.P.)—Russia's Jacob A. Malik summoned the United Nation's Security Council tonight to meet tomorrow and put the explosive question of Formosa on its agenda.

This was disclosed after a secret meeting of the 11-nation council in which Malik sought to read out of the official record all action which the group had taken during the 29-week Soviet boycott which ended Aug. 1.

Malik's action in placing the Formosa issue officially on the council order of business was a certain indication, in the minds of most observers, that Russia would demand that the U. N. order the United States to withdraw its Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters.

Malik Defeated in U. N. Vote; Council Seats South Korean

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York, N.Y.

Times

9-2-50

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 1—With Jacob A. Malik of the Soviet Union no longer in the chair, the United Nations Security Council today restored Dr. John M. Chang, representative of the Republic of Korea, to his seat at the Council table.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, who took over from Mr. Malik today as president of the Council for September, called Dr. Chang back to the table as soon as the Council opened its session, However, Mr. Malik fought determinedly throughout the afternoon to deny Dr. Chang a seat unless the Council also invited a North Korean.

It was not until 6:45 P. M., three hours and a half after the opening of the session, that the Council decided not to extend an invitation to North Korea, thus ending debate on the question that, with Mr. Malik as president, had prevented the Council from transacting business throughout August The vote was 8 to 2, with the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the minority, and Egypt not participating.

[Excerpts from transcript of U. N. meeting, Page 5.]

The Soviet resolution actually said that the invitation should be extended to "the representatives of the Korean people, I. E., the representatives of North and South Korea," but Mahmound Fawzi Bey of Egypt, Bredo Stabell of Norway and Sir Gladwyn pointed out that Dr. Chang was already at the Council table. They held that in the circumstances to vote on an invitation to both North and South Korea would cast in doubt the validity of the Council's decision on June 25 to invite Dr. Chang.

However, Mr. Malik rejected a suggestion by Fawzi Bey that he amend his resolution to confine it to extending an invitation to North Korea, since it had been his contention since he had ended his walkout that no actions taken by the Council in the absence of the Soviet Union and Communist China were valid.

Sir Gladwyn then ruled that the rejection of the Soviet proposal would not prejudice the right of Dr. Chang to take part in the discussions, and his motion was upheld by the same vote of 8 to 2.

Previously the Council had upheld Sir Gladwyn's action in calling Dr. Chang to the table by a vote of 9 to 1, with the Soviet Union in the minority, and Sir Gladwyn abstaining because his own ruling had been challenged.

The fact that India sided with the United States and other Western countries was noted with particular satisfaction. Other delegates held that a statement by Sir Benegal N. Rau, the Indian representative, answering Mr. Malik's contention that the United Nations Charter required that both North and South Korea should be invited, disposed of the Soviet legal claims.

Based on Article 32

These were based on Article 32 of the Charter, which provides that in the event of a dispute threatening international peace and security, both parties shall be invited to take part in the Council discussions without a vote. Sir Benegal, who for five years was judge of the Calcutta High Court, explained that this article referred only to the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter, while the Council was acting under Chapter VII to put down an act of aggression.

Sir Benegal added that while he would vote against an invitation to North Korea at this stage, the situation would be different if North Korea complied with the resolution of the Security Council calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of North Korean forces to their side of the frontier.

This brought a harsh attack by Mr. Malik, who said it was not surprising when a non-jurist defended "lawlessness," but it was tragic when a jurist did so. Referring to the fact that India had voted for the cease-fire resolution, but had waited for several days before announcing her acceptance of the June 27 resolution, authorizing the use of armed forces, Mr. Malik charged that Sir Benegal had recognized the "illegality" of the June 27 resolution and had hesitated to observe it.

Switch to Article 40

Finally, however, Mr. Malik fell back on Article 40 of Chapter VII of the Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to call upon the parties concerned in a breach of the peace or act of aggression to comply with provisional measures, and Article 41, authorizing economic sanctions. He pointed out that they had not been applied.

On this he was answered by Jean Chauvel of France, who said that Article 40 did not apply to the Korean question, since it said that the Council "may", not "must" call on the parties to comply with provisional measures. M. Chauvel commented acidly that this was the third propaganda speech Mr. Malik had delivered that afternoon, and that he wondered how often Mr. Malik was going to say that his absence—he walked out of the Council on Jan. 13 because of its refusal to expel Dr. Tsiang—was due to the presence of Dr. Tsiang.

Mr. Chauvel twitted Mr. Malik on his statement last month that he had returned because the Council's rules of procedure called for a Soviet president in August, and remarked that Dr. Tsiang was still in the Council, and so was Mr. Malik, but as Soviet representative, not as president.

Malik Asks to Speak

Mr. Malik asked for the floor to reply, after he had promised that he would confine himself to a single sentence, Sir Gladwyn said he would be delighted to hear a speech of one sentence by the Soviet delegate. Mr. Malik then justified his presence by saying that during August the Soviet delegation had introduced several proposals aimed at strengthening peace and he would continue to defend them.

Mr. Malik did not, however, vote for adjournment when Sir Gladwyn said that he would give Dr. Chang the floor unless the council preferred to hear him next week. The South Korean representative, who spoke for twenty-five minutes, charged that North Korea had launched the attack when all else failed, and said that in Korea it was regarded as "a Russian-inspired, Russian-armed and Russian-directed effort to overthrow the Republic of Korea, and thus extinguish the last vestige of democracy and free government in Northeast Asia."

Chang Urges Suppression

Dr. Chang asked the Security Council, on behalf of his Government, to "call upon all states, not only to refrain from giving aid and encouragement to the aggressors, but to exert further their maximum effort to subdue completely this evil force which has menaced the peace and security of the world."

The Council will hold its next meeting on Tuesday and will take up a United States resolution aimed at localizing the Korean conflict, which it was not able to consider during August because of Mr. Malik's obstructive tactics. Later in the week it is expected to take up charges by Communist China that United States aircraft bombed and strafed points in Manchurian territory on Aug. 27 and Aug. 29, leaving the Formosa question until later.

THE NEW SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

RESIDENT
UNITED K

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the United Kingdom's representative, calling the meeting to order yesterday at Lake Success.

The New York Times (by Ernest Sisto)

Malik, Head of U. N. Council, New Type of Soviet Diplomat

Evening Star

By Leonard J. Schweitzer
North American Newspaper Alliance

The eyes of the world will be focused this month on Jacob A. Malik, Soviet president of the United Nations Security Council, as he plays his country's diplomatic hand at Lake Success in a game in which the stakes are a continuation of precarious peace vs. global war.

Malik represents the new type of Soviet diplomat, the younger man who is wholly a product of Communist totalitarian education and propaganda.

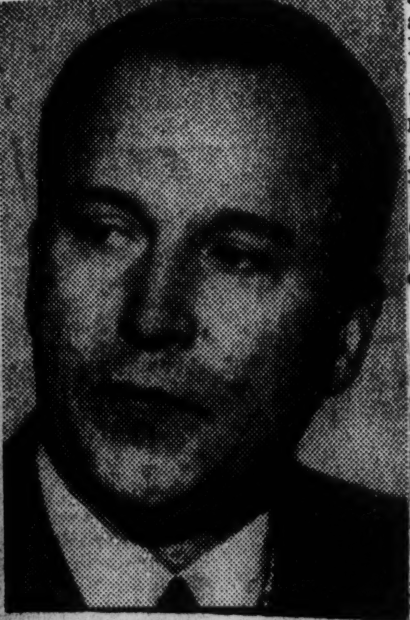
Perhaps it is nothing more than coincidence but Malik was named deputy foreign minister of the U. S. S. R. on the same day Maxim Litvinov, onetime crusader for collective security, was dropped from a similar post.

Tues. 8-1-50

Malik Product of System.

Men like Litvinov, whatever their faults and they were many, were Communists by conviction and deliberate choice. Their years of exile before the Russian revolution gave them a comparatively tolerant, slightly internationalist viewpoint. Sometimes, in their diplomatic maneuvers, they would even compromise or yield a point.

In contrast Malik, like Andrei Gromyko, his predecessor at Lake Success, is a thoroughly conditioned and inflexible product of the Soviet system. Orthodox communism is his religion which means that his diplomacy is intolerant and unyielding. Religious men do not compromise with their religious principles.



JACOB A. MALIK.

So thorough are the indoctrination methods of Russia's Marxist educational system that not even nine years abroad in various diplomatic posts have been able to strip the blindfold of Soviet chauvinism from Malik's eyes.

Today, as when he began his career, Malik knows only one guiding principle. Stalin is right, the rest of the world is wrong; therefore, a Communist is entitled to use any stratagem or method, no matter how unworthy or morally indefensible, to accomplish Stalin's purpose.

Man of Surface Culture.

Despite this typical Soviet narrowness of outlook Malik is a man of education and surface culture. He holds a high degree in economics and can say "no comment" to the press of the world in English, French and Japanese as well as Russian and Ukrainian.

It is interesting to note that Malik is a Ukrainian, born in Kharkov, not a Russian. Yet he has become such a sturdy Russian nationalist that he would like to forget about his Ukrainian origin and he has told interviewers that he was born in Moscow.

Malik is only 44 years old. But he has already served his country as deputy press chief in the foreign office, counselor of the embassy in Japan, ambassador to Japan during the crucial years 1942-45, deputy foreign minister in charge of Far Eastern affairs and now deputy foreign minister and chief delegate at the United Nations.

Washington, D.C.

The rapidity of his rise is proof that he is a sound, obedient Communist. In the Soviet Union you just don't get to the top in any field if you make ideological mistakes along the way. That is especially true of the diplomatic service because it is so easy for a dissident Russian diplomat to thumb his nose at Moscow and then remain abroad.

It is also proof that Malik is able, ambitious and resourceful. The Communist Party stranglehold on positions in the field of public affairs sharply limits the opportunities open to energetic young men and women. Only the best make the grade.

In line with the practice of most Russians abroad, Malik keeps away from parties and receptions. The few in the diplomatic colony here who have seen him socially report that he is a good host, a friendly guest and a sparkling conversationalist with a very good sense of humor.

In his public appearances these amiable qualities disappear and Malik is noted for his serious, almost bitter, tone in U. N. debate.

His years at the Soviet Institute of Foreign Affairs, a training school for fledgling Soviet diplomats at the University of Moscow, emphasized the Far East. Today he is the acknowledged Soviet diplomatic expert on Asia.

Since the problems of Asia, including who is to represent China on the Security Council as well as the Korean war, will be the most important—perhaps the only—topics before the council in August, Malik is well prepared to carry out his instructions from Moscow.

U. N. Council Hands Russia 3 Defeats

Post-Herald

Fri. 8-4-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 3—Russia suffered three major diplomatic defeats in the United Nations Security Council today after warning that the U. N. must choose between peace and war.

Shortly after Soviet Delegate Jacob A. Malik issued that blunt warning, the Council:

1. Refused to place the seating of Communist China ahead of the Korean peace problem on the Council's agenda.
2. Refused to place the Chinese issue on the agenda at all at this time.
3. Refused to accept a Russian agenda item entitled "Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question."

Birmingham, Ala.

Malik declared that there were two courses open to the U. N. "One leads to peace," he said. "The other to war." He demanded also that U. N. cancel its support of what he termed American "aggression in Korea."

In refusing to place the question of who is to represent China in the U. N. ahead of the Korean problem, the council decided to place first on its agenda an American proposal calling for localization of the Korean conflict.

The American resolution, offered before Malik ended a 29-week boycott and returned to the council as its chairman on Tuesday, also condemned the Communist North Koreans for defying the U. N.'s cease fire and withdrawal decree.

Russia's three defeats came in votes of 8 to 1, 5 to 5, and 8 to 3. Seven affirmative votes are required for passage.

The votes actually constituted a reply by the Council majority that it would not be cowed by Soviet threats on Korea and that it would push firmly ahead with its campaign to repel the Red North Korean invaders.

American Delegate Warren R. Austin, flushed with anger by Malik's vitriolic attack on the United States, keynoted the Western answer. He denounced Russia for its "shameless travesties of realities" at a time "when men are dying on the battlefield of Korea."

Bunche Turns Down $21,000 Job In Paris

NEW YORK — A daily newspaper speculated here last week that the United Nation's Security Council may form a post of global peace maker on a permanent basis due to the success of Dr. Ralph Bunche's mission to Palestine and the Admiral Nimitz's mission to Cashmere.

Register

Sat. 5-27-50

Asked here if he knew of any such proposal, Dr. Bunche replied in the negative. He was more informative about the post of deputy secretary general of UNESCO (United National Economic Security Council) which he turned down last week. Although the post is a $21,000 one, which would amount to more in Paris, Dr. Bunche said, "It was personally quite attractive not only because of the salary but because my girls would have liked to live a few years in Paris. I am quite content with the work I am doing now. I feel that the most important work just now is at Lake Success, although UNESCO is doing a significant job." •

[illegible]